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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

AUGUST 1, 1946



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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

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CLOSING DATE—Present printing conditions require that more time be given for putting current issues of the American Nurseryman through the press. So if you send material for either the advertising or the news columns of the **August 15** issue, please mail in time to reach this office by **August 6**.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

TRADE PRACTICES.

For a good many years there has been discussion in state and national organizations of nurserymen about the adoption of rules on trade practices or a code of ethics. In recent years several state organizations have adopted such a code, and they have been published in these columns for the guidance of organizations interested in doing likewise.

In other industries a similar movement has been on foot. If an industry sets up standards which its members observe, not only are better relations established with the public, but there is less likelihood of regulation under state or federal laws, either present or threatened.

The American Association of Nurserymen has had a committee studying the subject for several years and definite progress has been made, slowly in order that it may be sound, and carefully that it may be enduring. This year the committee presented a report at the Miami Beach convention which is published in this issue. Two sets of rules were set forth, one so elementary that it should be obligatory for members to follow in order to maintain their membership in a national organization in good standing. This is particularly important as the national association grows in size, since members may be admitted whose standing is on the border line. If they adhere to the standards of the organization, their improvement redounds to the advancement of the industry. If they backslide, the fact that they are dropped from membership will have a salutary effect upon others. At any rate, the time has come when the importance of the nursery industry to the American public requires our assuming obligations voluntarily, in order that unsound practices by a few firms will not be a drag on the many who are maintaining a high reputation.

The second group of rules submitted at the convention by the committee is rather in the line of instructive measures, designed to help and encourage fellow nurserymen. They point out practices which will help the individual firms, as well as the industry at large.

Every reader who operates a nursery business should check over both lists of rules to see how far he follows them at the present time. If he

can check them all off, as many can, he may be well pleased. If he finds that he is not following some of the rules in his own business, it is time that he check over his practices to find out why not. If established firms of reputation find it worth while to abide by the principles set forth, certainly other operators, small or large, should question themselves for any variation.

MORE PRICE RISES?

While expressing satisfaction with spring business, wholesale nurserymen indicate an apprehension over mounting costs that is shared by businessmen in other industries.

Settlement of current strikes in the country's principal industries is on a basis of considerably higher wages. Not only will these be reflected in higher freight rates and material costs, but also in a cycle of wage raises in other industries to bring other workers a similar advance. This spring some nurserymen reported labor costs considerably in advance of any previous season. As this industry requires more help, it will have to pay commensurately, especially as the general demand for labor shows every likelihood of continuing for several seasons, until the arrears are filled in building and manufacturing fields.

Prices of equipment and supplies are expected to rise, not only because of higher labor costs, but for other reasons as well. In many instances the OPA has held down prices so that profits are inadequate, and relief is expected by increases from time to time. Some items are off the market because they cannot be manufactured profitably; they will reappear when adequate pricing is permitted.

How far the current cycle of price increases will carry and to what extent it will affect the prices of nursery stock, it is too soon to say. But the general level will be higher, though some items may require readjustment of prices that have been attained only because of extreme scarcity in a sellers' market.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Building materials, even for repair or maintenance, will be harder to get than ever in the months immediately ahead. The reason is that CPA has cracked down again on account of the delays in the nation's housing

program and has ordered its field offices to reduce the dollar value of their authorizations for materials by two-thirds. Some authorizations, it is reported, are still going through in full on the basis that they "have no impact on the housing program." This applies to such things as air-conditioning installations and probably will not help nurserymen who are looking forward to erecting office and storage buildings now that wartime conditions are past.

MORE FARM EQUIPMENT.

Nurserymen have been handicapped the past season by their inability to purchase machinery from farm equipment manufacturers, but they may look forward to a better outlook because of increased production in the latter half of this year.

Strikes and the shortage of materials seriously curtailed the output of the farm equipment industry in the first half of this year. Now the Civilian Production Administration has granted a priority to these manufacturers for steel second only to that of the construction industry. Hence there should be enough steel to maintain high production in coming months.

In forecasting carloadings for the third quarter, the shippers advisory boards estimated that shipments on farm implements during the period would show an increase of twenty per cent over carloadings for the third quarter of last year.

Increase of profit margins by OPA gave some relief from an unsatisfactory situation, and the ability to increase prices commensurate with cost will stimulate production.

A large pent-up demand for farm machinery exists because farmers did not have the money to acquire new equipment back in the thirties, and they have been unable to get the equipment they could buy during the war years. So orders are heavy now.

WISCONSIN planted over three times as many forest trees last year as any other state in the Union. The Wisconsin conservation department's nurseries produced 13,000,000 trees last year for planting in all counties. The second highest forest tree producer was New York with 3,820,000. Other high-producing states were Michigan, 3,768,000; Georgia, 3,407,100, and Pennsylvania, 3,533,300.

Business and Pleasure at Miami Beach

The tropical vacationland of Miami Beach, Fla., was the scene of the 5-day victory convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, which drew 526 members, their families and guests, July 14 to 18, to the Ritz Plaza hotel, overlooking the Atlantic ocean. In addition to the time allotted to carrying on the business of the seventy-first convention, there was ample opportunity to enjoy the divers activities, such as swimming, fishing, moonlight boating and sight-seeing, for which the city has long been famed as a winter playground.

Special Trains.

Two special trains brought about one-third of those attending the convention to Miami. About 120 passengers took the special leaving Chicago, Friday afternoon, July 12, which picked up the Indiana and Ohio delegations at Indianapolis and the Kentucky and Tennessee nurserymen at Louisville and Nashville. At Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., those from the deep south and the southwest joined the party.

The New York train carried nearly 100 passengers, starting from New York city with the New England and New York delegations and adding more New Yorkers at Newark. The Pennsylvania members came aboard at Philadelphia, and as the train sped south more passengers boarded at various points.

Original plans had been made for the two trains to meet at Jacksonville, Fla., for a 2-hour pre-convention get-together, but the Chicago train ran behind schedule, and eastern conventioners were settled in their hotels by the time the Chicago special pulled into Miami Sunday morning.

Even a greater number than came on the two special trains drove or flew to Miami for the convention.

Preconvention Meetings.

The first two days of the convention were given over to meetings of the A. A. N. executive committee, the Ornamental Growers' Association, the Retail Nurserymen's Association, the National Association of Plant Patent Owners and All-America Rose Selections, Inc. An all-day meeting of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association was held July 15 and is reported in full on another page of this issue.

Opening A. A. N. Session.

Shortly after 10 a. m., Tuesday, July 16, the first business session of the A. A. N. convention was called

to order by President Arthur H. Hill. Sixty-five registered delegates from thirty-one chapters answered the roll call read by A. F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.

Although the nurserymen had been at Miami since Sunday morning, it was not until this time that they were assembled to be officially welcomed to Miami by Tom F. Smith, director of the Miami convention bureau, who brought their attention to the many sights and entertainments which Miami has to offer, and pointed out of special interest to the nurserymen the beautiful homes and hotels whose grounds are landscaped



Richard H. Jones.
[Elected President A. A. N.]

with unusual and tropical plants not to be seen in other parts of the United States. On behalf of the city of Miami, Mr. Smith presented to President Hill and members of the executive committee courtesy cards from the Miami police department.

In keeping with A. A. N. convention tradition, new gavels made from wood of historic trees were presented to the association for its collection. On behalf of the Georgia chapter, youngest in the association, John B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., presented a gavel made from an old white oak tree on the estate of Col. William Henry Jackson, Athens, Ga. W. C. Griffing, Beaumont, Tex., presented a gavel made from a Spanish type of evergreen live oak, originally grown at his nurseries in Florida over sixty years ago.

Officers' Reports.

Vice-president Richard H. Jones formally presented President Hill, who gave the presidential address, which appeared in full in the preced-

ing issue of the American Nurseryman. President Hill commented on the increased membership, the public relations program, the quarantine policy and the fruit variety and price survey; made recommendations on increasing the membership and the work of the committees, and urged a nation-wide soil conservation program for the industry.

Treasurer Howard C. Taylor, reporting on the total receipts and disbursements for the 1945-46 fiscal year, reported a balance on hand of \$77,071.63 as of July 1, 1946. A year ago there had been a balance of \$51,448.28. Total receipts for the past year were \$119,620, with the total disbursement amounting to \$42,548.37. The proposed budget for 1946-47 showed an estimated total of \$53,213.27 available for budgetary purposes and a proposed budget of \$47,813.37.

The report of Secretary Richard P. White on the activities of the Washington office, which appeared in full in the preceding issue of the American Nurseryman, brought the morning session to a close.

Committee Reports.

The afternoon session opened with a review of committee activities by Vice-president Jones. The reports of the committees on united horticulture and plant nomenclature, legislation, quarantine, trade practices and ethics and transportation appear in full elsewhere in this issue.

The report of the botanical gardens and arboretums committee, Robert Pyle, chairman, reviewed the work done during the past twenty-one years in establishing the national arboretum. Of the original advisory council of fifteen appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to work for the arboretum, A. A. N. members Harlan P. Kelsey and Robert Pyle are still serving. The present council was recently reconstituted, and among those named to serve on it by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson last March was Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo. Nine of the fifteen council members recently held meetings at Washington, D. C., with heads of the department of research and the bureau of plant industry.

The arboretum is administered by the bureau of plant industry, and in planning its future development it will have the collaboration of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Park Service. To date about 480 acres of land have been acquired, and addi-

tional areas are desirable for the greatest future usefulness of the arboretum, especially for problems of forestry and tree breeding. Over-all estimates of future outlays for the arboretum will be required by the bureau of the budget, and both the Senate and House of Representatives appropriations committees will be advised of the requirements and objectives of the arboretum, so that an ideal project may be set up commensurate with the needs and resources of the nation.

Market Development and Publicity.

Charles S. Burr, reporting for the committee of market development and publicity, recommended that the publicity program for the nursery industry, which is being financed by an assessment of forty per cent of the members' dues, be deferred until the time is expedient for such a program and that the assessment be collected and earmarked for the future publicity program, the proper time for instigating this program to be determined by the board.

It is apparent that the demand for nursery stock will exceed the supply for the next year or two, but it is inevitable that the nursery industry will again suffer from overproduction; so there must be some means of increasing the demand for nursery products when that time comes. It is felt that a nation-wide publicity program will be the best means for creating this demand. The industry does not want and cannot afford an elaborate advertising campaign, but it

does lend itself to free advertising similar to that used to promote other industries in the past. Since the committee believes that the campaign will be only as good as the man who is selected to run it, the executive secretary was instructed to seek out a suitable man to undertake the job at the proper time.

Although the nation-wide publicity program has not been initiated, there has been much done for good publicity for the nursery industry in the past year. Since last July 30, 1,000 promotional booklets have been distributed through the A. A. N. to promote customer good will and to develop local markets for nursery trade. These were copies of five booklets prepared by the Washington office, entitled "Planting Sketches," "Home Grounds Sketch Book," "Planting a Fruit Garden," "Roses for Your Garden" and "Perennials for Your Garden." During the past year Secretary White has prepared two articles on the nursery industry for standard encyclopedic works and a script used on the Valley Forge Caravan radio program featuring the landscape industry, on which program both President Hill and Secretary White appeared. Several thousand copies of "Your Home Grounds," a booklet prepared for the association by Harold E. Hunziker, were distributed through the Home Builders' Institute to give the prospective homeowner a value of proper landscaping. Garden magazines and the metropolitan press have constantly publicized nursery products with-

out cost to the industry. But all this is only an indication of what can be done.

Horticultural Standards.

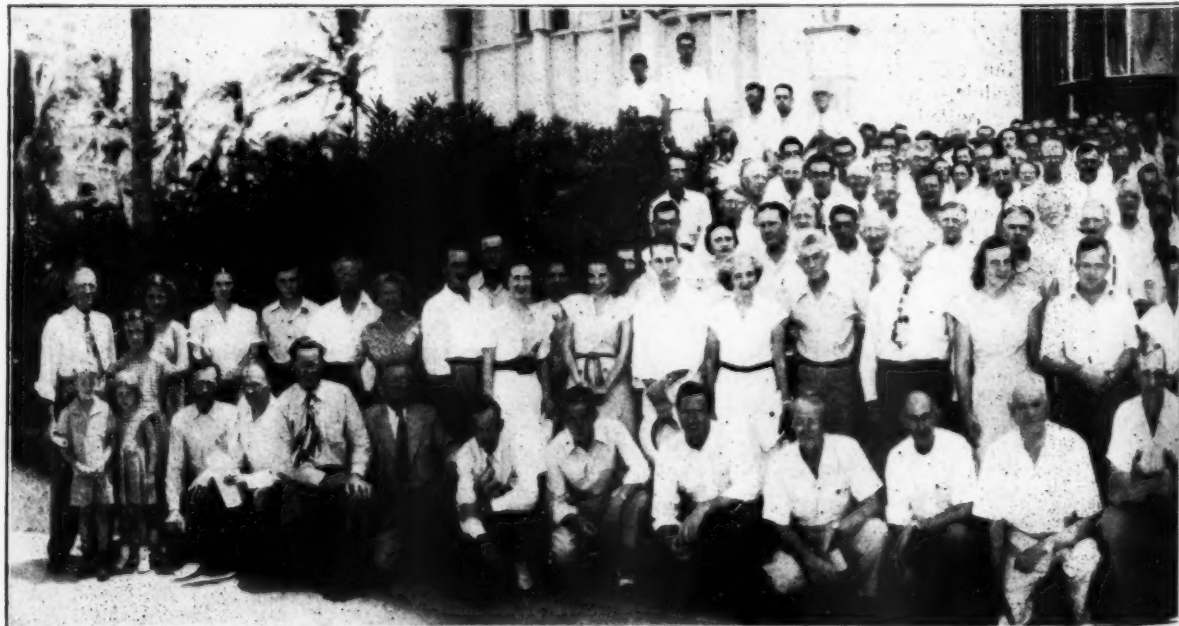
Because conditions since the end of the war have made it impossible to take up the question of revising horticultural standards, William Flemer, chairman of this committee, reported that no further progress had been made. It is hoped that the labor situation and other problems of business operations can be settled so that a complete revision can be started this year. The committee felt that the present standards are adequate for general nursery sales at this time and suggested that a canvass be made of the members to determine whether or not they wish the standards revised, because the job will take considerable time and expense, and the great demand for revision will be in connection with public works projects which have not yet been started.

Trade Relations.

Reporting as national councillor of trade relations, Chairman Harley J. Deems reported little activity and suggested that the committee be discontinued, since the committee members and other members of the association see no further need for this committee and there is no definite outline of work for the committee to handle.

Chamber of Commerce.

Reporting as national councillor of the United States Chamber of Com-



Just Before the Final Session of the Victory Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen

merce, Owen G. Wood reported that the A. A. N.'s six votes on the council had been used in two matters, one having to do with public land owned by the federal government.

The half-billion acres of federally owned lands, twenty-four per cent of the area of the forty-eight states, are still locked up under various forms of federal withdrawal where they remain under continuous management by federal bureaus unless present policies and practices are changed. Most states have forgotten public land matters, and title has largely passed into private hands, so there is little or no federal landlordism. But in the eleven western states there have been such repeated complaints over regulation, excessive withdrawals and unnecessary acquisitions that a Senate investigation into the federal policy of purchase, withdrawal and allocation of lands was the result.

In broad terms the view of the A. A. N., as expressed by its six votes on the council, is that (1) a preponderance of facts should support reservation or withdrawal of public lands for major purpose indicated, whether it be for national forests, grazing districts, national parks, soil conservation districts, fish and wild life preserves, etc., and that public hearings be required prior to withdrawal; (2) that all public lands be administered by the interior department with respect to their mineral content, and (3) that the Congress give statutory recognition to state ownership and disposition of the shores and all lands beneath the tide-

waters within the boundaries of each state.

Living Memorials.

The committee on living memorials, W. A. Natorp, chairman, had nothing new to report and suggested that, there being no further activity, it would be best to terminate this committee.

Amend Bylaws.

In the discussion of the public relations program it was reported that the sum of \$14,191.95 had been collected by the forty per cent assessment up to July 1. Slightly more than three per cent of the members had paid their dues but not the assessment. Because of the reluctance of some members to pay this assessment it was decided to amend the bylaws to include nonpayment of the assessment as reason for suspension of membership. Thus, article 3, section 6, of the bylaws would read: "Any membership may be suspended or terminated for cause. Sufficient cause for such suspension or termination shall be: (1) Nonpayment of dues and such assessments as shall be regularly voted by the board." The remainder of this section reads as before. It was agreed that the funds collected should be earmarked for future use, the time to be determined by the board. It is estimated that \$19,596 will be collected through the assessment this year.

Membership.

In reporting on membership, National Chairman A. H. Hill reported

an increase from 955 to 1,038 members during the past year. He said, however, that he would like to see the ranks swelled by an even greater number during the coming year. There are about 12,000 licensed nurseries in the United States, and there are 1,500 state association members not members of the A. A. N., many of whom would be fine prospects for the national association.

Vice-president Jones brought up the subject of associate memberships. Since one chain store had been allowed to join the A. A. N. as an associate member, the question was raised as to whether other chain stores seeking admission should be allowed to come in as associate members, too. After considerable discussion, it was voted that a strict interpretation of the bylaws should be followed in accepting members and that the bylaws should include a definition of the term nursery business. The following definition was agreed upon: "One engaged in the growing and/or distribution of nursery stock." Since chain stores are distributors of nursery stock and not an allied trade, to which associate memberships are expressly limited by the bylaws, they must join the association as active members on the same basis as other active members.

Guest Speaker.

"Landscape Problems of Florida" was the subject of an interesting address by guest speaker Jack O. Holmes, of Jack O. Holmes, Inc., Tampa, Fla. His address, dealing with



July 18, Members and Guests Were Photographed in Front of the Ritz Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Florida soils and plant types, nurseries and other horticultural development in Florida, tree moving and nursery costs, appears in full on another page of this issue.

Meeting Resumed.

After a full day's intermission set aside for sight-seeing, sports and relaxation, the A. A. N. general meeting was resumed Thursday morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock with a discussion of the committee reports which have already been summarized or which appear in full elsewhere in this issue. All reports were approved.

Guest speaker at this session was John T. Bregger, association secretary of the American Pomological Society, Clemson, S. C., who talked on "The National Fruit Variety Survey."

Fruit Variety Survey.

The fruit variety survey is being conducted in a 3-part program with the aid of the A. A. N. Secretary White and the nurserymen have collected data on fruit varieties now being propagated, state experiment stations are making recommendations from their test orchards and questionnaires have been filled out by growers and orchardists to determine which varieties should be continued and which should be discarded.

During the past year the survey has concentrated on apple, peach and strawberry, and the results of the first two are almost complete. In the coming year, cherry, plum and grape will be appraised.

From the data collected it is known what varieties are now grown in orchards, to what percentage of the total acreage each is planted, which varieties should be planted and which discarded, and if new orchards are planted which varieties would be preferred and the amount of acreage to be devoted to each.

A chart giving a summary of the apple variety appraisal compiled by Mr. Bregger shows how each variety surveyed is regarded in each of the apple-producing states, whether it is favored for large-scale or for small-scale plantings, or whether favor is evenly distributed for or against planting the variety; if it is to be discarded, and if it is recommended by the state experiment station for planting. Forty apple-growing states appraised twenty-three varieties, which included Baldwin, Cortland, Delicious (Richard and Starking), Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Grimes, Gravenstein, Jonathan (Blackjon and Jonared), Lodi, Macoun, Melba McIntosh, Northern Spy and Red Spy, Northwestern, Red Duchess, Rhode Island, Rome (Gallia Beauty and other red strains), Stayman (Blax-

stayman, Staymared and other red strains), Turley, Wealthy and Red Wealthy, Winesap, Yellow Transparent, York (York-a-red and Yorking).

The trend is to fewer varieties. Where fifty or sixty varieties were grown some years ago, now five to ten varieties appear. The quality of varieties rather than the quantity appears to be the rule. Red strains hold highest favor, and Delicious is a favorite everywhere. In New England McIntosh is popular, with Rome Beauty and Northern Spy holding their own. In the midwest, Jonathan is the top variety, except in some regions where it was frozen out in 1940. Golden Delicious also ranks high in this section. In the south the earlier varieties hold favor. In Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, Stayman and red strains of Stayman are favorites. Stayman Winesap is popular, except in some areas where it tends to crack. Tur-



James Ilgenfritz.

[New Executive Committee Member A. A. N.]

ley is coming into favor, and red strains of Rome, Delicious, Stayman, Duchess and York are popular. Red Gravenstein and Red Spy, not being true red strains, are out of favor.

Apple varieties which growers checked for discard are Ben Davis, Gano, King David, Winter Banana, Arkansas, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Wolf River, Duchess, Maiden Blush, Chenango, Fameuse, Tolman Sweet, Stark, Wagener, Roxbury Russet, Black Ben, Hubbardston, Tompkins King, Yellow Bellflower, Alexander, Fall Pippin, Rambo, Sutton Beauty, Williams Early Red, Golden Russet, Henry Clay, Missouri Pippin and Sweet Bough.

A similar chart was also made to summarize the peach variety appraisal. Recommendations for planting and discard were shown by thirty-seven peach-producing states. The thirty-five varieties appraised were Belle of Georgia, Champion, Cumberland, Dixi Gem, Dixi Red, Early Crawford, Early Elberta, Early

Hale Haven, Elberta, Early Red Fre, Fertile Hale, Fisher, Gage Elberta, Golden East, Golden Jubilee, Hale Haven, Hiley, J. H. Hale, July Elberta, Late Elberta, Lizzie, New Day, Oriole, Raritan Rose, Red Haven, Rio Oso Gem, Rochester, Shippers Late Red, South Haven, Summer Crest, Sullivan Early Elberta, Sun High, Trio Gem, Valiant and Vedette.

Most conspicuous was Elberta, which was top favorite in twenty-five states and was recommended highly by the state experiment stations. Golden Jubilee and Hale Haven showed widespread popularity also. Belle of Georgia is holding favor, but most of the old varieties appear to be going out of favor.

The new varieties have been selected for their season of ripening, following in sequence from south to north. Shipping quality is a great factor in the south, where there is little home market. Flavor and fine quality determine many selections. Peach varieties are also selected for special uses, such as canning and freezing. Red Haven, Dixi Gem and July Elberta are best for freezing. For canning, Clingstone varieties are best in California, and varieties of Cling are good in Michigan. Freestone varieties popular for canning are Red Haven, July Elberta, J. H. Hale and Dixi Gem. High-quality peaches which lose favor because they are poor shippers are Golden Jubilee and New Day.

Peach varieties which growers checked for discard are Carman, Early Wheeler (Red Bird), Early Crawford, Mayflower, Alton, Greensboro, Late Crawford, Brummel, Early Rose, Slappy, Admiral Dewey, Arp, Heath Cling, Lemon Free, Mikado (June Elberta), Salwey, Captain Ede and Hardee.

Data on the fruit appraisals are being published as they become available in the quarterly of the A. P. S., "Fruit Varieties and Horticultural Digest," and a summary of the survey of apples and peaches in Indiana and Michigan appears in the preceding issue of the American Nurseryman.

Ornamental Research.

The afternoon session was opened with a talk by Dr. S. L. Emsweller, chief horticulturist at the Beltsville, Md., experiment station, on "Research on Ornamentals by the United States Department of Agriculture." Most of the program on ornamental research was disrupted by the war, but it is being resumed on a large scale.

One of the biggest problems of research has been that of finding better

media for the germination of seeds and the rooting of cuttings. Vermiculite, a pure mica material mined in Idaho and Montana, which has been under trial at the various state experiment stations for the past ten years and at Beltsville for the past two years, has given the best results of any material yet found. The pure mica is prepared at a temperature of 2,000 to 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit, which expands and explodes the pieces into particles capable of holding up to 300 per cent of their own weight in water. If this material is well watered at the time of planting, no further watering is necessary, and the plants grown in this way show fine root systems. Vermiculite can also be reused for successive crops, with or without sterilization; two crops of snapdragons and one of onions were successful in the same vermiculite bed.

Vermiculite is available in the commercial market in four grades, from S.F., a coarse grade, through Nos. 1, 2 and 3, a coarse grade, an intermediate grade and a fine grade. It is manufactured by the National Zonolite Co., maker of home insulations materials, and is known under the trade name of Terralite. Names of dealers can be procured from the Vermiculite Research Institute, 2540



Jesse Breedlove.

[New Executive Committee Member A. A. N.]

Eastwood avenue, Evanston, Ill. Dr. Emsweller cautioned the nurserymen to be sure that they used the horticultural grades of vermiculite and not a type used for insulation, which is detrimental to plants.

Plant growth regulators, known as hormones, are also the subject of a big research program at Beltsville. Fertilizers have been combined with

them and the results showed not only increased growth of the plants thus treated but a tremendous increase in disease. Under normal circumstances these diseases would not have thrived, but with the use of hormones and fertilizers, many diseases were almost uncontrollable.

Cuttings treated with hormones were also treated with fungicides in an effort to cut down disease. Arasan, Fermate and Spergon were used on mixtures with SALP and indolebutyric acid, 1 to 5,000 parts. It was impossible to develop a general formula for treating all cuttings, for one formula was good on one variety, but produced a bad effect on others. On some varieties of chrysanthemums, 1 to 1,000 parts of Arasan and indolebutyric were successful in halting disease, while the same mixture completely burned out another variety.

Rooting ornamentals under electric lights is a project on which Dr. V. T. Stoutemyer has spent considerable time at the Bell plant quarantine station. In a novel opaque propagation house, made of wood and cinder blocks and set half under the ground, lights of all colors are used to determine which shades of the spectrum are most favorable to growth. Dr. Stoutemyer started his experiments with white lamps in cold cathode tubes and later used colored lights in tubes similar to those used in neon advertising displays. Plants grown under the red to rose spectrum rooted more rapidly, while those under the blue lights were the slowest to root.

Plants receiving considerable attention on the test grounds include gladioli, being tested for disease; lilies, being tested for disease and for developing a hardier type of Easter lily for the florist, chrysanthemums, and azaleas. Chrysanthemums originally grown in the fields at Beltsville have been further tried in fields to the south of Beltsville, and of these, florists, nurserymen and growers selected thirty-three varieties. Samples of these were sent to eight southern states, where further selections were made. The resulting selections will be introduced next year. Twenty-five varieties of azaleas, including forcing types and some whites as well as reds, are soon to be sent out for testing. Some new lilies will be disseminated by the spring of 1947.

Executive Committee Recommendations.

The executive committee has authorized the executive secretary to attend the following state or regional meetings in the fiscal year of 1946-47: The eastern regional meeting at New

York city, the central regional meeting at Chicago, the Texas state meeting at Dallas, the Oregon state meeting at Portland and the California state meeting at Berkeley. Any deviations from this schedule are to be approved by the executive committee.

The executive committee recommended to the board of governors for approval an appropriation of \$500



J. A. Armstrong.

[Elected Vice-president A. A. N.]

from promotional funds for the purpose of preparing a booklet on "Aftercare of Landscape Planting" for general distribution among the members of the A. A. N., covering the northeastern region of the United States, provided all net income from the sale of these booklets be used for the preparation of similar booklets for other climatic regions.

The executive committee requested the board of governors' ratification of preliminary commitments made to Executive Secretary R. P. White to provide a retirement fund of \$5,000 per annum at age 65, recommended that the board authorize the committee to purchase an annuity policy for this purpose and requested that the executive committee be authorized to enter into a contract on behalf of the association with Secretary White for the administration of this policy.

The executive committee recommended for board consideration the selection of Boston, Mass., and the week of July 21 as the location and date of the seventy-second annual convention of the A. A. N. in 1947.

After the recommendation had been read concerning the annuity policy for Secretary White, Bj. Loss told of Dick White's loyal services to the association, and A. F. Meehan explained the details of the annuity policy and the contract into which the

A. A. N. would enter with Mr. White. Since this agreement is most favorable to Mr. White, it was unanimously approved by the board.

After Boston had been selected for the convention in 1947, the Wisconsin chapter issued an invitation for the convention to be held at Milwaukee in 1948 during the occasion of the centennial celebration of that city. California followed with an invitation to hold the convention at San Francisco in 1949, when the state of California will be celebrating the gold rush and the entry of the state into the Union.

Following the adoption of the budget, the report of the committee on necrology, F. R. Kilner, chairman, was read by his daughter, Joan, in his absence. Assembled members and guests stood for a moment of silent meditation for those who had died during the past year.

Robert Pyle, who recently represented the American Rose Society at Paris, brought back a message from European plantsmen expressing their gratitude for their liberation by the United States.

The committee on resolutions, composed of Louis C. Vanderbrook, Kimball Andrews and George Roeding, presented a resolution that Ernest F. Coe, a long-time friend and former associate of the nursery trade, whose many years of effort were largely responsible for the establishment of the Everglades National park, be elected to honorary membership.

The committee on addresses, composed of Frank S. LaBar, chairman; Ken Law and Clyde Stocking, reported on the fine addresses of the officers and guest speakers.

And to conclude the board agenda, an additional pension of \$50 per month was voted for Charles Sizemore, former traffic manager of the A. A. N., who is now in failing health.

Election of Officers.

Upon completion of all other business, the election of officers and committee members was held. Elected to the presidency for the ensuing year was Richard H. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., who has served the association as its vice-president for the past two years and as a member of the executive committee for the past five years. John Awdry Armstrong, Ontario, Cal., a member of the executive committee for the past four years, was elected to the vice-presidency. The secretary and the treasurer, Richard P. White and Howard C. Taylor, are appointed, not elected.

Reelected to serve on the executive committee were Howard C. Taylor,

from region 1; Richard H. Jones, from region 2; Bjarne Loss, from region 4, and John A. Armstrong, from region 6. Newly elected members of the executive committee are James Ilgenfritz, from region 2, and Jesse Breedlove, from region 5. Committeemen from regions 2, 4 and 6 will serve one year, while those from regions 1, 3 and 5 will serve for two years. Retiring President A. H. Hill was elected member at large, and L. C. Bobbink was reelected to a 3-year term as trustee.

After the inductions of new officers, the gold button bearing the insignia of the association with the past president's bar was pinned upon Retiring President A. H. Hill by another past president, Frank S. LaBar. To Mr. Hill was also presented a handsome desk set purchased at Miami.

Farewell Banquet.

From 7 p. m. until midnight a gala farewell banquet was held in the exotic palm gardens of the luxurious Roney Plaza hotel. A sumptuous buffet supper was served, and large tables were arranged throughout the garden around the dancing pavilion, where an orchestra played throughout the evening.

Those returning on the Chicago special had to leave the banquet to board their train at midnight, but those returning Friday morning on the eastern trains, or who returned home by automobile or plane, were able to remain at the gardens for further celebration.

Entertainment.

Those not occupied in meetings were able to take two bus tours of

Miami Beach and near-by points of interest. One ride included a drive down the south beach and ocean drive through Lummus park and past the well known hotels, the swank shops on Lincoln road and around four beach golf courses. The beautiful estates of Harvey Firestone, Fred Snite, the Warner brothers and Al Capone were among those seen, and the beautifully landscaped Hialeah race track and its collection of flamingos were a rare treat. The 3-acre botanical and zoological tropical Hobblyland was another stop on the tour. The alternate tour included the bay front section of Miami, Dinner Key, the navy seaplane base, Coconut Grove and the Parrot jungle. Seen on the return trip were the estates of William Jennings Bryan, Arthur Brisbane and James Deering.

No meetings were scheduled for Wednesday, July 17. Boats were chartered for a 2 1/4-hour inland water trip down Biscayne bay and around the many man-made estate-studded islands.

Monday evening, July 15, a gala water show was provided by the Ritz Plaza hotel in its pool, under the direction of Ralph Smith, former Olympic champion. Many famous swimmers and divers took part in the water pageant, enhanced by novel lighting effects.

Many of the men and a few hardy ladies rose early to try their skill and luck at deep-sea fishing. From all reports, most of the fishermen had a good day's sleep out on the calm ocean and came back with more sunburn than fish. Champion fisherman was Charlie Fiore, Prairie View,

[Continued on page 38.]



Luncheon at National Capitol, Havana, Cuba.

Landscape Association Meets

Members of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association attending the American Association of Nurserymen convention at Miami Beach, Fla., held their meeting July 15 in the Coral room of the Ritz Plaza hotel.

Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, composed of Peter Cascio, West Hartford, Conn., chairman; George Roeding, Niles, Cal., and Louis Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky., Ray Hartman, San Jose, Cal., was elected president; J. F. Styer, Concordville, Pa., vice-president, and Harold E. Hunziker, Niles, Mich., reelected secretary. The new executive committee is as follows: District 1, Charles Boardman, Weiser Park, Pa.; district 2, Owen Wood, Bristol, Va.; district 3, George Siebenthaler, Dayton, O.; district 4, Vernon Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; district 5, Leonard Riggs, Longview, Tex.; district 6, George Roeding, Niles, Cal. Committeemen from districts 1, 3 and 5 will serve 1-year terms, and those from districts 2, 4 and 6 for 2-year terms.

The morning session opened with the president's address by Donald D. Wyman, North Abington, Mass., who reviewed the work of the association during the past year and reported that in a meeting with the A. A. N. executive committee it was decided that the landscape bulletin sent out with the A. A. N. newsletter would be discontinued so as not to duplicate releases by the landscape group.

Secretary-treasurer Harold Hunziker reported a balance of \$1,204.84 on hand, which includes \$900 of dues paid for the coming year. This report was referred to the auditing committee, composed of Warren Richards, Leonard Riggs and E. B. Stedman, who reviewed the report and presented it for approval at the afternoon session. A vote of thanks was given Secretary Hunziker for his fine service to the association.

Progress in the preparation of two booklets by the N. L. N. A. was reported by George Siebenthaler, of the Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, O. Because of the wartime and postwar interest in industrial development, a booklet on "Industrial Planting" is being prepared by Mr. Siebenthaler with the aid of a professional advertising man. Through the photographs of grounds of factories and other industrial buildings before and after landscape plans were carried out, it is hoped to sell the idea of industrial

landscaping to a large number of firms. Since stimulus for industrial landscape improvement comes from the executives of the firms, it is planned to distribute the book to N. L. N. A. members, who will send copies to industrial executives only in their own business territory, thus giving each landscape firm an opportunity to share in the resultant business.

Plans for a customer good-will booklet on "Aftercare" were described by Harold Hunziker. This booklet will be in graphic form for quick reading and easy comprehensibility. A single page will be devoted to each of the subjects, which include the care of shrubs, trees, per-



Ray D. Hartman.

ennials and roses. This booklet will be issued in a series of five editions, starting with an edition to be used in the northeast and north-central zones, and the other zones will be covered in turn.

The initial cost is to be aided with funds from the A. A. N., and all net proceeds will be used to finance the subsequent editions. Copies will be available to other A. A. N. members. A committee, composed of Neil Millane, Cromwell, Conn.; Charles Fiore, Prairie View, Ill., and Scott Wilmore, Denver, Colo., was appointed to review the booklet and report with further suggestions to the secretary.

The first speaker on the program was Charles S. Burr, president of C. R. Burr & Co., Manchester, Conn., who spoke on "Good Labor Relations." In his talk, which will be published in the following issue, Mr. Burr stressed recognition of em-

ployees, wage rate and potential earnings, urging a well installed and carefully managed incentive wage plan to result in increased take-home pay, increased production and lowered unit costs.

The session was brought to a close with a talk by J. V. Watkins, of the department of horticulture of the University of Florida, on "The Fundamentals in Designing Small Home Grounds," which he illustrated with colored slides. While all the illustrations were from those used in the landscape course at the university and were of Florida homes and tropical landscapes, Mr. Watkins pointed out that the fundamentals remain the same regardless of where the work is carried out. Some of the views were actual Florida scenes; others were photographs of the Life magazine home models built on a scale of one inch to four feet. Most of the homes shown were of a small low type most common to Florida. The planting is usually rather informal in keeping with the style of living there. Ample and attractive lawn areas are stressed first and in most cases are easy to grow. It is most important to select plants which are slow growing and those which are resistant to sun. In many of the illustrations trees and shrubs, especially flowering types, find much use, such as hibiscus, azaleas and rhododendrons, poincianas, poinsettias and bougainvilleas. Perennials are subordinate. Palms and some types of evergreens are the predominating tree species.

The afternoon session opened with a talk by Ray Hartman, Leonard Coates Nurseries, Inc., San Jose, Cal., on "Selling Plantings from Sales Grounds," in which he discussed advertising, soliciting business, ways and methods of carrying out actual sales and good will. Mr. Hartman's address will appear in full in a future issue of the American Nurseryman.

Basing his talk on the experience of his own firm, Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., of the Hillenmeyer Nurseries, Lexington, Ky., spoke on "The Personnel of a Landscape Organization." Although nurserymen have enjoyed a sellers' market, Mr. Hillenmeyer warned that competition and a buyers' market would soon alter this condition, so that the nurserymen will do well to follow other industries in improving their sales methods as well as their products.

Mr. Hillenmeyer advised reading Clarence Moore's talk on "Select-

ing and Training Salesmen," which appeared in the April 1 issue of the *American Nurseryman*, and thought a chart something like the one used by Mr. Moore's firm to select and grade insurance salesmen would be of value to nursery firms in selecting their personnel.

Using his own firm as an example, Mr. Hillenmeyer described the personnel setup in one type of nursery. The Hillenmeyer Nurseries offer a complete landscape and maintenance service, as well as cash-and-carry and mail-order nursery business. Office work, correspondence and catalog work are delegated to one man; landscape jobs, contact work and advertising to another, and production, growing and personnel to a third. The landscape men are contact men and designers and do not work in the nursery. The planting foremen are usually those with much experience in the nursery and are familiar with plant materials and are able to read landscape plans.

To save time, plants are not dug orderwise in the field. The necessary quantities of each item are dug in the fields and brought into the 100x300-foot packing house, where individual orders are assembled for landscape jobs.

In order to carry as many as possible of their employees through the year, during the winter season big tree moving, the mail-order business, grading of stock, repair and maintenance work on the nursery grounds and equipment are done.

Secretary Harold Hunziker, M. J. Hunziker & Sons, Niles, Mich., related some of his figures in a 10-year study of "Costs in Landscape Operations." He said that knowing operational costs was more important today than ever before, since an error costs more, and he advised keeping records on jobs in order to set up a system for costs and profits. He proposed a profit for each operation, so that each branch of the nursery would pay for itself, and said that no item should be a catchall for hidden costs. A true cost must consider all parts of each job. Even little items should not be ignored, such as the time necessary to clean up a job in a creditable manner.

Cost figures cannot be general, but must apply to one's own experience. No general cost can be set up for planting shrubs, for instance, for difference in just soil type might alter this cost. Mr. Hunziker showed that though three and seven-tenths shrubs should be planted per hour on good conditioned soil, only one and eight-tenths shrubs could be planted if soil had to be prepared.

Labor is the common denominator of every job, as it occurs in all jobs and therefore is a fundamental cost. Resale of labor should be as important as the sale of plants, especially in the postwar demand for the service-type business. Of the time spent on a day's job, or in a year's work, it is necessary to determine just how much time is actually productive. Mr. Hunziker's time studies have showed about ten per cent of the time is spent traveling to and from a job, five per cent is used for getting ready and closing up work at end of day, nine per cent is used for rainy day and "made" work, four per cent for vacation and four per cent for sick leave and the rest for unaccounted



Harold E. Hunziker.

for time. Of the time spent, seventy-nine per cent was productive and twenty-one per cent was unproductive, and this twenty-one per cent must be applied to overhead. In addition there are office upkeep and office help expense, equipment and machine expense, tool depreciation, advertising and bad debts, all to be charged in a job. The resale of labor must be 100 per cent plus all overhead costs before a profit can even be seen.

In the discussion period which followed, Neil Millane, of the Millane Nurseries & Tree Expert Co., Cromwell, Conn., said that his firm had found the overhead costs ran twenty-seven and one-half per cent, which it had to add to all resale of labor to cover costs before a profit could be made.

Upon completion of these data and checking by a cost accountant, Mr. Hunziker plans to release this information to the N. L. N. A. members.

President Wyman discussed the results of the war memorial planting program and described various living memorials, gardens and community landscape improvements already completed in the east. Each town offers a different opportunity, so that individual custom-made plans must be used; no general plan can suit each project. A stereotyped plan would defeat the whole idea of living memorials. When discussing costs of such projects Mr. Wyman said to be sure that the sum appropriated is adequate to complete a really high-class job and that further funds will be available for proper maintenance.

COMMITTEE TO SELECT CONTEST JUDGES.

In conjunction with the meeting of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association, July 15, at Miami Beach, Fla., Donald D. Wyman, retiring president of the association, appointed the following committee to select fifteen judges for the prize contest for designs of small home grounds being sponsored by the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association and the American Nurseryman: Thomas B. Medlyn, W. A. Natorp Co., Cincinnati, O., chairman; Charles Boardman, Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park, Pa., and John A. Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal.

Secretary Harold Hunziker is preparing a list of members of the association from each district from which the committee will select the fifteen judges.

Every member of the association was urged by Mr. Wyman to send in an entry for the contest, and Secretary Hunziker reported that entries were being received each day and that more than fifty have been received to date.

A. S. JOHNSON has entered the plant field as owner of the Johnson Plant Co., 1401 Woodland avenue S. W., Birmingham 7, Ala. He will deal in pot plants, dahlias, chrysanthemums and perennial plants.

A MILLION-DOLLAR "garden-ing and real estate firm" has applied for incorporation at Cincinnati, O. Under the name of Cincinnati Gardens, Inc., the corporation is to be capitalized at 1,000 shares of common stock at a par value of \$1,000. Attorneys Richard W. Barrett, Richard W. Todd and Edward W. Merkel filed as incorporators of the project. The new firm proposes to operate and maintain a nursery and to buy and sell all types of real estate, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Trade Practices and Ethics

By Chet G. Marshall

As nurserymen we should not fail to appreciate the fact that we are part of a prosperous and highly respected industry, and that we are members of an association which should, as one of its main objectives, require its membership to adhere to certain practices for the upbuilding of the nursery industry and serving of the consuming public to the best of our ability. We should endeavor gradually to raise the standard of nursery practices and especially with their application to the purchasers of nursery stock. There is nothing that builds confidence to a greater extent with the general consumer than high standards of business ethics which inspire confidence in any individual group.

It is felt that the time is at hand when we should examine our methods of dealing with the people and take steps to eliminate any practices that are not conducive to gaining greater confidence of the planting public.

The executive committee has requested the committee on trade practices and ethics to present to this convention a proposed code of trade practices and ethics. With the assistance of Secretary White, who has furnished the committee with copies of trade practice rules approved by the Federal Trade Commission and also those in use by several state nurserymen's associations, your committee has prepared a set of definite rules on trade practices for your consideration.

We submit the following set of rules 1 to 10 which we feel should be mandatory on our members for maintenance of membership in good standing. We also submit a second set of rules, designated A to K, which are considered to be conducive to sound business methods and should be encouraged and promoted. It might be advisable to include the first group of rules, 1 to 10, in our bylaws, possibly as an appendix. Group 2 rules, A to K, should be encouraged and promoted individually or through voluntary cooperation exercised in accordance with existing law. They are merely spelled out to indicate what the industry believes to be conducive to sound business methods.

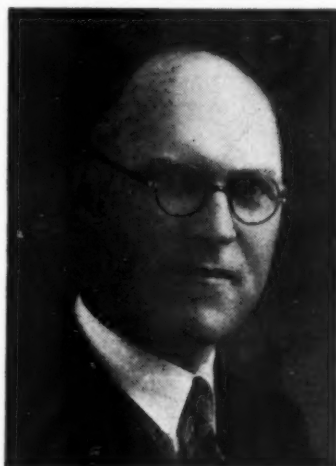
Fair Trade Practice Rules.

Rule 1. The practice of selling be-

Report of Chet G. Marshall, chairman of the committee on trade practices and ethics, presented at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Miami Beach, July 18.

low cost with the effect of injuring a competitor and where the effect may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or unreasonably restrain trade is an unfair trade practice, cost being determined by including all elements recognized by good accounting practices.

Rule 2. Price discrimination as between purchasers of nursery stock, except the recognized practice of differentials to dealers, florists, landscape architects, recognized nurserymen and the consuming public, whether in the form of discounts,



Chet G. Marshall.

services or otherwise, contrary to section 2 of the Clayton act, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 3. The making or causing or permitting to be made or published of any false, untrue or deceptive statement, by way of advertising or otherwise, concerning the nature, grade, quality, quantity, origin, size or preparation of any nursery stock sold or offered for sale, having the tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 4. The imitation of the trademarks, trade names or other marks of identification of competitors, having the tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 5. The practice of branding or marking or packing any product, or causing the same to be branded or marked or packed, in a manner which is calculated to or does deceive or

mislead purchasers, or prospective purchasers, with respect to the brand, quality, grade, quantity, origin, size or character of nursery stock, is an unfair trade practice. "Horticultural Standards" of the American Association of Nurserymen shall be used as grading standards.

Rule 6. The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations, or the false disparagement of the grade or quality of their goods, with the tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 7. The secret payment or allowance of rebate, refund, commission, credit, unearned discount or excess allowances, whether in the form of money or otherwise, or secretly extending to certain purchasers special services or privileges not extended to all purchasers under like terms or conditions, or tending to create a monopoly or unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 8. Directly or indirectly to give, or permit to be given, or offer to give, money or anything of value to agents, employees or representatives of customers or prospective customers, or to agents, employees or representatives of competitors' customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge of their employers or principals, as an inducement to influence their employers or principals to purchase or contract to purchase nursery stock from the maker of such gift or offer, or to influence such employers or principals to refrain from dealing or contracting to deal with competitors, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 9. The publishing or circulating by any members of the industry of false or misleading price quotations, price lists or terms of sale, having the capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 10. The practice of shipping or delivering products which do not conform to the samples submitted or representation made prior to securing the order, without the consent of the purchaser to such substitution, and having the tendency, capacity or effect of deceiving or misleading purchasers, prospective purchasers or

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United Horticulture and Plant Names

By J. Franklin Styer

The present year is likely to witness the realization of the major objective for which this committee was created, the formation of a national horticultural council. The vision of this association, successfully transmitted to people in amateur, scientific and professional fields, has brought about general acceptance of the idea of a national conference, and such a conference will be held at Cleveland, O., in October of this year. The fact that there will be a conference represents in itself an achievement in united horticulture, but it may be forecast that repetitions at stated intervals and some form of continuous organization will be agreed upon.

The Businessmen's Garden Club of Cleveland is the sponsor of this meeting, acting under the leadership of Arnold Davis. The committee on arrangements is headed by C. E. Pfister, president of the Men's Garden Clubs of America. The American Horticultural Council, Inc., of which Robert Pyle is president, is responsible for the preparation of proposals and discussions. Mr. Pyle's organization expects to turn over to the conference the extensive lists, analyses, propositions of united horticultural activity and other data which it has accumulated. It is expected that leading nurserymen will be present at the conference, lending their experience in successful organization.

The role of the horticultural trade in future developments must be established with great caution. The success of a new council and its influence in the nation will depend upon its command of amateur support, personal and financial, and upon the reaction of horticultural journalism. It is therefore wise for nurserymen interested in this movement to engage in it individually without emphasis upon firm or association connections, until the basis for membership or affiliation in the new council is established.

This accomplishment will be a stimulus to growth in all fields of horticulture and will undoubtedly lead to higher appreciation of plants and higher standards of community appearance throughout America.

The possible establishment of a

Report of J. Franklin Styer, chairman of the committee on united horticulture and plant nomenclature, presented at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Miami Beach, July 18.

national agency has some bearing on plant nomenclature. The authority of the agency may be used to extend to all fields the practice of registration and clarification, so successful in societies like the American Rose Society. The agency, for instance, may provide assistance for the further work of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature.

It is evident that the pressure of war years has interfered with the careful consideration by nurserymen of reforming the plant names in their catalogs. The fundamental purpose



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in the publishing of "Standardized Plant Names" was to provide a uniform nomenclature for nursery catalogs, so that a person would not buy the same plant under several different names, or order a plant and get another variety than the one he intended to secure. We need to obtain uniformity in major classes of plants at once. Leading nurseries and trade magazines have taken this step in varying degrees. Already the names used in other catalogs are recognized by much of the public as nonconforming.

The committee is informed by professors of horticulture in leading state universities that students and audiences are finding this situation very confusing. To quote: "If we follow S. P. N., as we are doing, and then the students look over the trade papers and various catalogs and find the names frequently do not coincide, they throw up their hands."

We have the alternative of accept-

ing "Standardized Plant Names" as the authority for botanical names, or of disregarding it and substituting something else. Rehder's Manual, Bailey's Standard Cyclopaedia and Hortus do not agree in many forms and are not nearly so inclusive of new horticultural varieties. It is pointed out that for some length of time in transition the catalog may show the name previously used in parenthesis, or the "Standardized Plant Names" name in parenthesis. But it appears that if the trade does not follow "Standardized Plant Names" we have thrown away years of hard work to achieve uniformity and let ourselves in for greater confusion as new horticultural varieties are introduced without efforts at orderly naming. It is recommended that nurserymen and plantsmen use the terminology of "Standardized Plant Names" for the obvious advantage of all concerned.

The foregoing applies, as stated, to botanical or Latin names, and not necessarily to common names. On the adoption of uniform common names there is a wide and honest difference of opinion. It will require a long time for the public to give up local variations in common names. If reasonable uniformity in botanical names is realized, as we hope it soon will be, the use of different common names can be of no serious importance. Doubtless there will be a general tendency toward common name uniformity with the years, which nurserymen can encourage.

One principal set forth in "Standardized Plant Names" needs adoption and special attention. That is the elimination of the practice of giving Latin names to new horticultural varieties selected and propagated from ordinary or hybrid seedlings or sports. The introducers who make these names, which frequently reach great length, do not realize that they are in violation of international rules. A new rose is given a pleasing English name; there is no reason for giving more than an English name to a new yew or a new juniper. The elaboration of new varieties in any species or hybrids takes us beyond the realm of Latin naming.

A fair effort on the part of nurserymen to reach uniformity with the aid of "Standardized Plant Names" can and already is bringing out certain shortcomings and inconsistencies of the work. Those pointed out thus

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Legislation of the Past Year

By Miles W. Bryant

Due to the fact that all but four of the state legislatures do not meet in even years, the legislative activities of the American Association of Nurserymen have been confined to matters on the national level, in both statutory and administrative fields.

As a result of the ending of the war, followed by rapid revocations of War Production Board orders, with the eventual dissolution of this agency on November 1, 1945, our activities in regard to priorities assistance and to modifications of priority orders, that our industry might live, were likewise reduced to a minimum. Several news letters from the Washington office late in August and during September were devoted almost entirely to listing revocations of orders that for several years of war had severely handicapped our operations.

Manpower controls, most wage and salary controls, almost all controls over our operating supplies, inventories and distribution were soon no longer operative. This did not mean supplies were available in quantity or in the quality we were accustomed to receive prior to the war, but it was again the obligation of the individual purchaser to find his supplier and deal direct with him without government regulation.

Two exceptions should be mentioned. Natural rubber is still on a monthly allocation basis under the Civilian Production Agency, the successor to WPB. Our experience during 1944 and 1945 with synthetic rubber bud ties was most unsatisfactory on the whole, and with the war over, we anticipated a return to our prewar budding strip. An appeal for 25,000 pounds of rubber by the manufacturers for the making of bud strips was rejected. We successfully reopened the appeal, on the basis of the essentiality of our fruit stock production, and secured 25,000 pounds of natural rubber for this purpose. It soon became evident, however, that this amount of rubber was not sufficient for the fruit stock to be budded, and further representations were made. As a final result, sufficient rubber was allotted to the manufacturers of rubber bud ties to fulfill all our needs for 1946. Production schedules in the factory, however, have not been entirely satisfactory to us, but

this matter was beyond our control.

The other exception is in regard to wage and salary controls over agricultural labor. Very soon after V-J day, the Treasury Department and the War Labor Board revoked all their controls over wages and salaries, if increases in wages or salaries were ever to be used in requesting increases in price ceilings. For our industry, which had no price ceilings on its products and only a few on its services, this meant no further control over the wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, etc., of those employees under the above jurisdiction.

However, the Department of Agriculture did not rescind its ceiling for

used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the secretary."

This proviso means that wage stabilization programs covering specific operations such as harvesting, on specific crops in designated areas, can be continued only when the majority of the producers formally request it. It does not mean the elimination of the \$2,400 per annum ceiling.

Clarke-McNary Nurseries.

The annual agricultural appropriation bill for 1947 carries the same figure as for 1946 for the operation of these federal-state nurseries—namely, \$83,700. The bill carried \$622,034 for the provisions of the cooperative farm forestry act (Norris-Doxey act), but "no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries." Insofar as present law and appropriations are concerned, the situation in regard to federal participation in state nurseries remains unchanged. State legislatures may expand the activities of federal-state nurseries by state appropriations, but this matter is for state association consideration.

However, annual attempts are made to increase the federal appropriations for this activity. Last year we reported on S-648 to increase the authorization from \$100,000 to \$500,000 for Clarke-McNary nursery operations. This year the matter again showed up in HR-6221 by Mr. Hook, of Michigan, which proposed a \$500,000 authorization for the "procurement, production and distribution of forest tree seeds and plants, for the purpose of establishing windbreaks, shelterbelts and farm wood lots" (Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law). This bill also would authorize the secretary to sell forest tree seeds, shrubs and nursery stock to any political subdivision of the country at estimated cost. Protection of the nursery industry is supposedly carried in the bill in these words: "Provided further, that no nursery stock shall be sold or exchanged under this title as ornamental or other stock for landscape plantings of the types commonly grown by commercial nursery-

[Continued on page 50.]



Miles W. Bryant.

agricultural employees of \$2,400 per annum. We were informally told that these controls probably would be lifted following the conclusion of the 1945 crop season. When this failed to materialize, we were again informally told that the ceiling on agricultural employees would probably remain until June 30, when funds for maintaining the office in Washington would expire, with the conclusion of the fiscal year. It is apparently improper to allow federal funds to revert to the Treasury of the United States.

The agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947 appropriates \$350,000 for the wage stabilization program, with the proviso "that no part of this appropriation shall be

Report of Miles W. Bryant, chairman of the legislation committee, presented at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Miami Beach, July 18.

Changes in Quarantines

By Albert F. Meehan

Following the precedent of last year, a review of the important changes in quarantines and the regulations promulgated thereunder will be attempted in this report on the state, federal and international levels. No new federal quarantines have been promulgated during the past fiscal year, and modifications of those affecting the nursery trade have been minor. On the state level, important revocations have occurred, and on the international level, revocation of certain regulations under quarantine 37 has resulted in a reversion of our agricultural foreign policy of thirty-four years' standing.

Federal Changes.

Several modifications of minor nature have been made during the year in federal quarantine regulations, which have been reported in news letters from time to time.

The federal wheat stem rust quarantine (No. 38) was revised to include the state of Kansas in the list of quarantined states, to which species of berberis and mahonia susceptible to this disease can no longer be shipped. Most nurseries have eliminated these susceptible species from their inventories, but the problem of hybrids between resistant varieties grown in the nursery and susceptible varieties grown in its environs has posed a serious problem to the wheat-growing states. Producers of Berberis thunbergi seedlings should take every precaution to insure that their seed sources are sufficiently isolated from the common barberry and other susceptible species so that cross-pollination cannot take place. The establishment of isolated seed blocks of known purity is the surest means of insuring seeds and seedlings of true percentage.

The gypsy and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45) was revised following a public hearing at Newark, N. J., last summer, placing under regulation part of the state of New York and extending the regulated area in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, because of the discovery of substantial infestations of the gypsy moth in the newly regulated area.

It has been discovered that DDT is highly effective against the gypsy

moth, and with the use of airplane distribution in wooded areas, it now seems possible that over a period of years this pest may be eliminated, resulting in the eventual revocation of this quarantine.

The federal Dutch elm disease quarantine (No. 71) is currently under discussion in the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, looking toward revocation or revision to a regulatory type of quarantine. The outcome will probably depend upon the reaction of states outside the quarantined area to a revocation possibility. For several years, the A. A. N. has been attempting to secure a modification of this quarantine to permit shipment of elms from the quarantined area, under proper safeguards.

The Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48) was revised March 18, 1946, in order to add a few townships in Maryland, Ohio and Virginia to the regulated area, as a result of trap-scouting and other surveys made in 1945. No additions were made to the heavily infested areas and no other changes in the quarantine were made. DDT was approved during the year as a soil treatment to meet certification requirements.

The regulated area of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) was extended December 12, 1945, to include new infested areas in Alabama, North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi and included, for the first time, plant crowns or roots for propagation in the list of regulated articles.

State Changes.

The most outstanding development during the year in state quarantines was the wholesale revocation of the state Oriental fruit moth quarantines. As a result of survey work done by the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, this pest was found to be generally established in states of the Western Plant Board territory, the only states still with fruit moth quarantines on the books. As a result of these findings, all state quarantines on account of this pest have been revoked, with the exception of Colorado, and in this state only seven counties are in the protected area.

A proposal by the state of California to promulgate a stone fruit virus disease quarantine was submitted to the A. A. N. for comment late in May. This proposed quarantine was against all known stone fruit virus diseases and all "viruslike" trou-

bles. It proposed quarantines on suspicion, which did not seem to conform to the "principles of plant quarantine" adopted by all plant boards and was thus considered to depart from sound quarantine procedure. The proposal would also force all other states in the country to promulgate and enforce similar quarantines, if the nurserymen of those states wished to ship stone fruit stock into the western states. This indicated quarantine coercion which we considered unsound. We have expressed these thoughts to the members of the Western Plant Board.

Foreign Plant Quarantines.

Two years ago the A. A. N. adopted a policy calling for the maintenance of the status quo of the regulations of foreign plant quarantine 37, the nursery stock and seed quarantine. However, a year previous to that time, unannounced revocations of quantity limits and postentry requirements had been made, which for all practical purposes put the international traffic in nursery stock and attendant plant pests back to the situation which existed prior to the passage of the plant quarantine act of 1912. The revocation of these regulations under quarantine 37 allowed unlimited entry of many types of nursery stock, for any use whatsoever, including immediate resale and wide distribution, subject only to an inadequate port-of-entry inspection.

As indicated, no announcement was made of these revocations either to the trade or to the state regulatory officials. It is significant, however, that the trade in foreign countries knew of this action by our Department of Agriculture long before the end of the war in Europe and evidently prepared themselves for an open American market. Soon after the close of the war in Europe, a Canadian importer was offering for sale in this country almost a million rosebushes produced in Holland. Circulars, correspondence and personal calls received by the trade in this country since V-E day indicate that the trade of other countries is prepared to ship quantities of stock to the United States, with its attendant pest risk.

A conference was held in the office of P. N. Annand, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, January 8, 1946, with the chief ad-

[Concluded on page 48.]

Report of Albert F. Meehan, chairman of the quarantine committee, presented at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Miami Beach, July 18.

Developing Sales and Display Grounds

PART V - CIRCULATION ON THE GROUNDS

By Harold E. Hunziker

We talked about the approach to the sales grounds and have mentioned various ideas for drawing attention through the use of driveways and parking areas. Here, we go into more detail about the various ideas proposed by the designers for good circulation on their grounds.

The purpose of driveways, parking areas and circulation walks is to provide access to all parts of the grounds adequately and conveniently. These features can be attractively incorporated in the layout, as has been shown very well, for example, in Mr. Moore's plan (Fig. 2, June 1 issue).

As in many of the other basic ideas, there was not any uniformity in the suggestions of where the parking area could best serve its purpose on the sales grounds. There did seem to be more plans, however, designed with a U-shaped drive coming in from either side of the property. The parking areas were in front of the main building, or to the sides, in some cases, but more often to the rear of the main building for parking and pickups.

Circular Parking Areas.

Two of the plans provided circular areas for parking thirty cars on the property. Around the entire parking space was a walk designed for convenience and the prevention of unnecessary accidents. In the center panel were a foundation and pool attractively laid out. In connection with

this idea, one of these designers had this to say:

"In providing parking space for patrons I have endeavored to conceal the parked cars from the highway. The parking circle is surrounded by a 5-foot hedge, which is protected by a 6-inch curb. This makes the overall height of the screening hedge five and one-half feet.

"I suggest the motor turn be asphalt paved and the top dressed with either brick dust or screened pea gravel of a light color. The parking area should be covered with finely crushed dark gray granite, which could be occasionally raked to conceal the unsightly spots caused by dripping oil."

Previously the parking plaza of the plan winning first prize (Fig. 5, June 15 issue) was reproduced to show its attention-getting provisions. Further reference should be made to this plan to notice how skillfully the parking spaces were laid out, with a walk leading between the row of cars to the main building. Here ample space was provided for loading cars and getting out of the parking spaces.

Special Parking Arrangement.

Another plan that showed exceptional thought in arranging for parking cars was that of George Creaghan. The parking portion of the plan is illustrated here (Fig. 16). This makes for an orderly arrangement for

parking, even though it is placed in the rear of the main building—the location preferred by the greater number of designers for their parking areas.

Some prefer parking in the front, and a few designers saw the advantage in parking just off the right of way in front of their building (see Fig. 15, July 15 issue). However, sometimes only part of the parking areas were in front of the building, with additional space elsewhere (Fig. 7, July 1 issue). In the plan by the W. A. Natorp Co., illustrated here (Fig. 17), you can see the orderly arrangement for parking to the front and on both sides. Note the 20-foot drive across the rear that connects with the service yard.

Another plan (Fig. 13, July 15 issue) showed the use of a straight driveway with parking at either side, with these areas screened from the highway. Mr. McIntosh, the designer, says: "To relieve the scar of too big a road area which may be created by parking spaces, Belgian block with grass permitted to grow in the joints might be used." A little variation of this idea was shown in Mr. Schmitz's plan (Fig. 14, July 15 issue) with a large area devoted to parking for thirty-four cars. A center bumper rail, approximately sixteen inches from the ground to the center of the rail, designates the areas for parking, much like those used in our national parks.

Many of the contestants were con-

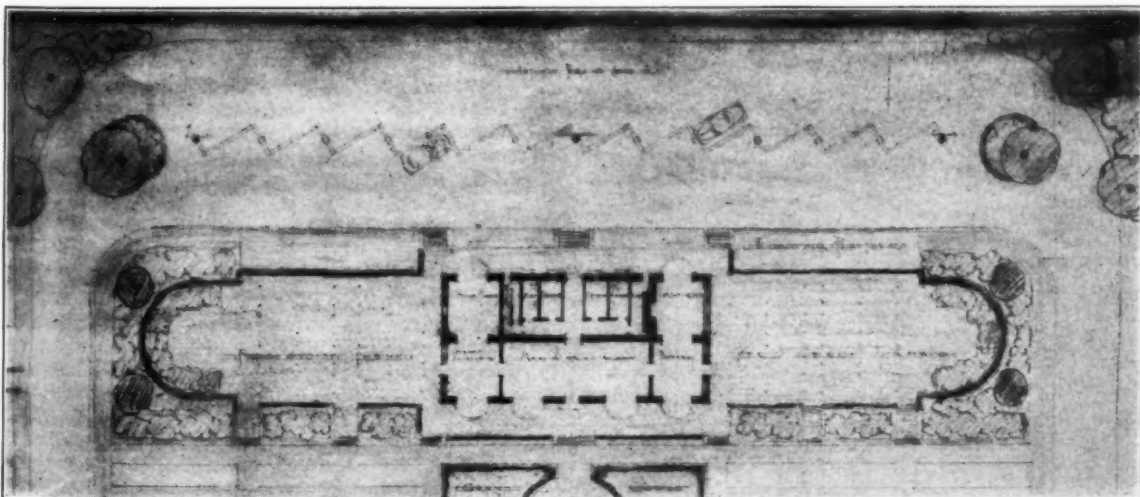


Figure 16. This interesting bumper rail parking scheme restricts the parked cars to a minimum of space so that moving autos can get about. This is a portion of the plan by George Creaghan, Baltimore, Md. The elevation of this plan was shown in Figure 9 in the July 15 issue.

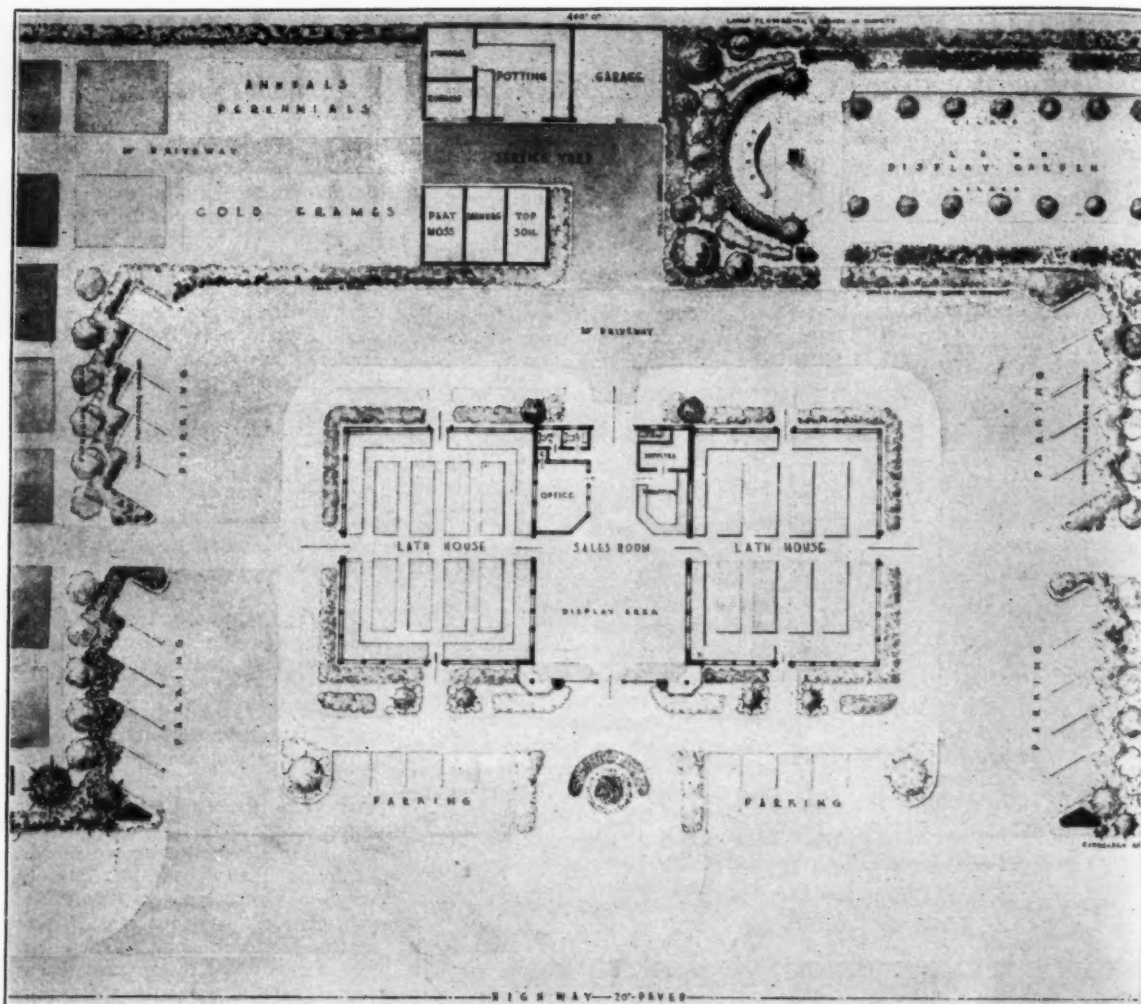


Figure 17. The above plan was designed by the W. A. Natorp Co., Cincinnati, O. Here there is ample circulation about the grounds in a scale that is spacious and not overcrowded anywhere. The Natorp plan won an honorable mention from the judges.

scious of the need for roading materials that would reduce maintenance costs. Black top was chosen for the majority of drives for this reason. Though cement drives were suggested in a few cases, several pointed out the landscape atmosphere could be improved if crushed stone, gravel, black top or some other less "harsh" material were used.

Service Drives.

Much attention was given by those designing layouts to the use of private or service roads so as conveniently to service all areas of the grounds. Many of the service drives were combined with the walks. Such an idea was expressed as this: "The principal walk which circulates the grounds is six feet wide. I would recommend that this walk be paved with red brick laid on a foundation of sufficient strength to support a light service truck, so that all parts of the site

can be easily and quickly serviced. Such a truck entering at the service entrance could enter directly onto this walk and make a complete circuit of the grounds if necessary." (See rear service yard drive on plan Fig. 17, shown here.)

Grass Walks.

Though many of the walks suggested were of crushed stone, gravel, black top or even flagstone, it was interesting to find how many were designed as part of the landscape scheme with broad grassy walks. As one designer puts it: "The circulatory and subdividing paths are made ample enough to accommodate groups of people on foot and of sufficient width to allow the use of a light truck or wagon to supply all sections of the display and planted areas. It is assumed that customers' purchases will be taken to their cars by one-man hand truck or barrow. Consider-

ation is also given to the economical mowing of turf by one-man power mower." These were often six to eight feet wide to give spacious scale to the property.

In reference to spacious proportions, this observer feels inclined to point out that the best organized plans present arrangements for drives, walks and parking areas that are ample in size and convenient for the customer to circulate about the property. Remember that the cars cannot pass on much less than sixteen feet and that single drives ought to be about eight feet wide. Car and truck turn arounds should be sixty feet or more. All paths should be wide enough to accommodate two or more people walking together.

This brings us to the ideas for displaying plants and accessories on the sales and display grounds, to be reviewed in the next two installments of this series.

The Landscape Problems of Florida

By Jack O. Holmes

Florida, with its miles and miles of ocean front, its blue waters cooling the summer breezes and the Gulf stream warming our winter breezes, is a visitors' paradise.

Middle Florida is more or less hilly in the northern portion. Coming south through the ridge section, you eventually run into the flats, which we here know as the Everglades.

Now, within these boundaries occur many soil types. Clay and heavy soils are found mostly in the north portion of the state, peat and muck in the central and south portion, rock and marl in the south and along the coast. However, the greater part of our soils are the various types of sandy mixtures. Most of our soils are on the acid side except where lime rock formations occur along our coast lines. There the soils are almost wholly alkaline and, in some places, because of water conditions, are extremely alkaline. Therefore, it is easy to see that our landscape problems are many and varied, according to the various localities.

For example, Tallahassee, our capital city, with clay soil and heavy growth of native woods trees, makes a perfect home for azaleas, camellias and other hardy evergreens. Frost occurs there several times in the months of November, December, January and February. On the other hand, Miami is, no doubt, the most tropical section in the United States, being almost wholly frost-free. Our most tropical vegetation is found there, including the stately royal palms, the beautiful coconut palms and rubber trees, also exotic plants such as crotons, acalyphas and bougainvilleas, all a riot of beauty.

Our list of extremely slow-growing plants is small. We have few plants here that fall in the class of taxus and boxwood, which grow only a few inches a year. On the other hand, we do have many fine nursery plants adapted for landscaping that grow too easily and too fast and in only two or three seasons become overgrown if allowed a free will. Therefore, we often must prune and prune hard; in other words, "whack" back and, to some of you, "murder" our common easy-growing shrubs, such as hibiscus, oleanders and ligustrum, in order to keep a landscape design.

Address by Jack O. Holmes, of Jack O. Holmes, Inc., Tampa, Fla., presented at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Miami Beach, Fla., July 16.

Especially is this true on our smaller places where these plants are used for foundation and border plantings.

Most everyday plantings are strictly informal. Most of our living habits are informal, and our attire, as you have no doubt observed, is quite informal. Some formal and semi-formal plantings, those blending in with the architecture and locations requiring formal treatment, have been beautifully executed, especially in the southern part of our state.

Big Tree Moving.

Perhaps there is no other section in the United States where big tree moving is accomplished on such a large scale as southern Florida. I have often heard it said that from Miami north for 200 miles more trees are moved annually, in ordinary times, than along the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville north to Boston. Hialeah is an outstanding example, where hundreds of fine big trees have been successfully transplanted.

Most of our tree moving is done with power tree trucks with locally made cranes of various boom lengths; 2, 3 and 4-drum power winches with straight booms and a few gooseneck booms, and some small cranes with heavy pipe reinforced booms. The older-type rigs use the chain drive for the operation of the winches, while the later models are vacuum-controlled. The largest tree trucks are 10-wheelers. These extra wheels greatly increase the capacity of the rig. Semitrailers with underslung wheel bases and double-deck platforms offer ideal carriers for hauling big trees. Outriggers for handling heavy tops on long trees are attached to the rear part as a separate unit, which prevents the dragging of the tops on extra-tall trees. This is also an aid in handling crooked coconut trees.

Large deep balls of roots must be taken in handling big palms. Palm trees which have been root-pruned and transplanted are easier to handle and can be moved with smaller balls of soil, just as with trees in the north. Some palm trees are moved without balling; however, the better trees are carefully balled and burlapped, 2 and 3-ply sisal twine being used. Some wire balling with hog fencing was in practice before the war. Large trees are often moved with huge balls of soil in clump fashion, without balling and with the tops trimmed back to

balance the roots in proportion to the roots retained. This method is used on fast-growing trees, such as ficus (rubber trees) and other trees that move easily. Citrus trees are almost wholly moved with large balls of soil when one is desirous of holding large amounts of fruit.

Boxing valuable citrus specimens is a good practice. Valuable fruit trees, namely avocados and mangoes, are better boxed. Without boxing, pruning back is almost always required. In central and north Florida, large numbers of oak trees and magnolias are transplanted by taking large soil clumps, permitting any soil to hold that will cling to the roots, mossing the exposed roots and cutting the tops back to balance the root system. It takes about three years to grow back a well balanced top on a live oak with a 12 to 15-inch caliper; in this period the caliper will increase approximately two inches. Planting in large pits and using good compost, we have had such oaks put on a 30 to 40-foot spread, with greater height, in five years and become equal to a woods tree over 25 or 30 years old.

All of our trees respond to careful attention. Most of our landscape companies carry out regular spraying and fertilizing programs, which include applying fertilizer from our spray wagons. Others use the wet method of applying fertilizer through the use of the garden hose with fertilizer attachment. We also use the tree bar, plugging holes in the ground and filling these holes with fertilizer. All of this is in addition to top-dressing.

Production.

Production of small nursery stock in Florida is carried out largely by individual nurseries. Large wholesale nurseries do not practice the selling of lining-out stock. Our only large wholesale nurseries are in the extreme northern portion of our state. This is speaking of nurseries that produce standard nursery plants and plants for landscape purposes.

Large quantities of plants are grown here in containers, especially cans—quart cans, ½-gallon, 1-gallon, 5-quart, 3-gallon, 5-gallon and larger cans—and these plants can be planted any time of the year. Our rainy season, which is June, July and August, is an ideal planting time for plants from containers; this is also a better time to plant palms.

Permanent lawn grasses are much

more quickly established at this season; therefore, a good turf can be grown cheaper. The practice of sodding lawns is a small item in our state, except in the immediate area of Miami, largely because a good sod can be produced in three or four months under good growing conditions.

We have no winter; so weeds grow twelve months in the year, and during the rainy season in thirty days our weeds grow more and faster than your weeds in a whole season. Fertilizer disappears fast and must be applied often.

Sales.

Before the war we had only a few nurseries that operated a selling organization. Only a few published an annual catalog, and few practiced any type of sales promotion other than personal contact. Some nurseries use radio and newspaper advertising. Summing this up, our largest volume of sales is from personal contact and the next largest volume of plant sales is made at our nurseries or through our nurseries' establishing the contact when customers call in person.

More nurseries are becoming eager to induce their patrons to visit and make their selection of plants at the nursery. This has come about through shortages of personnel and labor. This kind of business is new to most Florida nurseries and is, by far, the most profitable type of business obtainable if one is properly organized to handle it. However, the greatest sales of plants in Florida are made through our landscape contractors, mainly because they are better organized to care for the larger planting projects.

I predict that many retail sales nurseries will be developed in Florida within the next ten years, the same as in other states throughout the United States.

Variety and department store sales run high. Such stores sell yearly large quantities of small plants and also deal in larger plants. For example, a Tampa store sold 3,000 gardenias at \$1.98 each, B & B three to four feet, in almost three weeks, or cash sales of approximately \$6,000 for one item of nursery stock. This, in my estimation, amounted to a larger sale of gardenias than by all the nurseries combined in that section.

Small growers furnish most of these plants to the stores. In Tampa, for example, we have four downtown variety stores in a row, all in one city block, and it is estimated that these four stores sell over \$52,000 worth of plants per year. This is an average of over \$1,000 worth of plants per

week. There have been a few times in a good season when \$1,000 worth of azaleas were sold in one day.

Costs.

Few, if any, nurseries keep a reliable cost system on the production of nursery stock, perhaps because selling is a much larger problem than production to most of us.

Perhaps the best cost records are kept by landscape contractors for planting projects. Costs are going up and up, and the public will be required to pay much more for future plantings. All of us are raising prices to meet the big increases in the cost of supplies, repairs, depreciation and other items. New methods and short cuts are being found. Laborsaving devices are being produced to help offset rising costs. Do not overlook any practices that offer any possibility of relief. Much careful effort must be made to keep our sales in high gear in order to keep our business on a sound footing. Keep in close touch with your sales force, as selling will become more important from day to day as new items of merchandise reach the consumer. Adopt any good sales program that produces good results.

Guarantees.

All sorts of guarantees are offered by our nurseries, comparable to those

in other states. The most common guarantee is the one inherited from years back, the old 50-50 gag, as some call it. However, since most nurseries plant the larger portion of their sales, our losses are very small, and our sales force handles our replacements, often getting an additional order to help offset the loss. Several nurseries make no replacements, and eventually all responsible nurseries will eliminate plant replacements entirely unless the customer pays for them.

A responsible nursery that sells good plants should make no guarantee without charging for replacements.

COVER ILLUSTRATION.

Euonymus Kiautschovicus (Patens).

Euonymus kiautschovicus, or *patens* as it is erroneously but more frequently called, is a variable shrubby vine. In the upper south, where it is fully hardy, it makes an upright bushy, almost full evergreen shrub, of eight to ten feet in height. Farther north, it is a small shrub, usually not over three and a half to four feet tall, and semievergreen in habit. Basal branches are often decumbent and take root easily. A marked variation

OFFERED FOR FALL AND SPRING NEW UNBROKEN BLOCKS

QUANTITY QUALITY

Pyramidal Arborvitae	4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.
Woodward's Globe Arborvitae	15 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins.
Irish Juniper	3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.
Greek Juniper	18 to 24 ins., 24 to 30 ins.
Swedish Juniper	3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.
Pfitzer's Juniper	24 to 30 ins., 30 to 36 ins.
Grafted Junipers	4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.
Taxus Cuspidata	18 to 24 ins., 24 to 30 ins.

Our plantings have been kept up during the war. Fifty new acres of planting since 1941 containing the above plants and other good varieties of evergreens.

We extend a cordial invitation to visitors.

See us during August and September.

A complete line of ornamentals.

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY CO.

4 mi. N. E. on state route 4.

Box 696

Springfield, Ohio

W BLUE LABEL DAHLIAS W

Even if we have normal growing conditions this year, dahlias are bound to be in much shorter supply than they were last year, and with labor conditions as they are, service is bound to be below par.

Our planting this year consists of 70 acres, or approximately 1,000,000 roots, and we are hoping to be able to take care of our regular customers as usual, but we urge all such customers to get their reservations in as early as possible to protect themselves on next spring's requirements.

We shall start checking our fields within the next few days, and after this job is completed, we shall be ready to estimate our crop and quote prices on same. Reservation orders will be accepted without deposit or other obligation on your part, such reservations to be subject to contingencies which may arise regarding labor, material, etc., and with the understanding that shipping orders will be taken care of in the order in which reservation orders are placed, regardless of date of shipping order. That is, date of reservation order will determine priorities in shipping orders.

No Boxed Dahlias for Counter Trade will be available this year because of labor conditions.

We shall be glad to hear from our customers at any time and promise you that we shall do our best to supply you with our usual high quality of dahlia roots at all times.

Remember we are by far the world's largest dahlia growers and for years have served most of the leading mail-order seed and nursery houses of the country.

Our new catalog will be out on or before September 1.
If you do not receive your copy, write us at once.

WAYLAND DAHLIA GARDENS Box A. N. WAYLAND, MICH.

to this common form is the distinct vine type that climbs like *Euonymus fortunei* and many of its varieties.

Euonymus kiautschovicus is a native of eastern and southern China. It is sometimes confused with the glossy euonymus (*carrierei*), clone of *Euonymus fortunei* (*radicans*). If the plants are observed carefully, typical specimens are not difficult to distinguish. *Euonymus kiautschovicus* has a larger, thinner leaf with a more wavy margin, and the blade tapers to and is decurrent on the petiole. The glossy wintercreeper has a thicker, rounder leaf, has a distinct petiole to the leaf and is fully evergreen. A sure way of telling the spreading euonymus from *Euonymus fortunei* and its varieties and clones is to observe the flowering period. *Euonymus fortunei* flowers in June, while the spreading euonymus does not flower until late August.

Euonymus kiautschovicus has small greenish-white flowers, produced abundantly in loose, many-flowered clusters. The flowers have a strong attraction for flies, and many homeowners have objected to the plant because of this fact. The use of DDT may furnish the answer to this problem. Because of its late flowering habit, the fruits often do not mature in the north. Where the fruits mature they are very showy; the seed

EVERGREENS

We are pleased to offer you the following evergreens for fall delivery.

	Each
Black Hills Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00
Norway Spruce, 2 to 2½ ft.	1.75
Norway Spruce, 2½ to 3 ft.	2.50
Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.	3.25
Mugo Pine, 15 to 18 ins.	1.75
Juniper Pfitzeriana, 3 to 4 ft.	6.00
Thuja Occ. Woodwardi, 2 to 2½ ft.	2.25
Juniper Virg. Burki, 4 to 5 ft.	5.00
Juniper Virg. Canadensis, 5 to 6 ft.	6.50
Juniper Virg. Glauca, 5 to 6 ft.	6.50
Juniper Keteleeri, 5 to 6 ft.	6.50
Yaxus Cuspidata Nana, 15 to 18 ins.	4.00
Thuja Occ. Woodwardi, 6 to 8 ins.	.15

EAGLE CREEK NURSERY CO.

NEW AUGUSTA, IND.

is covered with an orange-red coat and borne in a pinkish fruit.

The spreading euonymus will do well in any good garden soil, but is best used in protected situations in the north, preferably north or eastern exposures in partial shade. In full sun the leaves become unsightly during the winter and remain attached to the plant until near spring. Propagation can be accomplished by seeds or cuttings.

This plant will find its use as a low, trimmed hedge in partially shad-

KELLY FRUIT TREES

1-yr. Pear

1-yr. Plum and Peach
Apricot

California Lovell Peach Pits

Write for prices.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES, INC.
Dansville, N. Y.

ed situations and in protected places in foundation and border plantings.
L. C. C.

C. R. BURR & CO., INC., Manchester, Conn., donated several hundred plants for the Pardee rose garden in East Rock park, New Haven, Conn. The plants were used to replace those that had died during the war years. Among the new varieties were American Flagship, Peace, Shangri-La and Poinsettia.

Plant Notes Here and There

By C. W. Wood

It is apparent that my love for costmary as a landscape plant is not shared by many gardeners. At any rate, it is not often seen in these present days. However, the vogue of herb gardening may bring it back into favor. If it does, it will have served American horticulture well by calling attention to a plant of much ornamental value.

Costmary, a much-named composite which is generally known by the Latin term of *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, is an example of a plant once welcomed by most gardeners and later dropped by a majority. Its ornamental value lies largely in its stately growth of five feet, or even more under good culture, and in its big, soft green leaves, a combination of characteristics which produces a tropical effect in a flower border. The small yellowish buttonlike flowers are of slight importance in an ornamental way and might well be cut before they open if there is danger of selfsowing. The strong minty fragrance (hence one old common name of mint geranium, though why it should be called geranium is not apparent) of the foliage is something to cherish. Formerly it was used in making potpourri and, with lavender, to scent the linen closet; of course it is just as useful in these roles today.

As it is an inveterate spreader from the roots, that fault must be taken into consideration. The plant should, therefore, be kept away from delicate neighbors or, if it is planted near the select, its spirits should be curbed in some way, as by building a crib around it. It does well in any sunny spot in rich or poor soil, though it is only possible to get the most striking effects when the plants are well fed. Altogether, it is, in its right place, a striking, worth-while plant.

Sedum Hybridum.

Gardeners are funny. First we go all out for a plant and then we will have nothing to do with it. That has been the experience of sedums among us. Growers who have been in the trade for any length of time will remember the enthusiasm for all kinds of sedums a score, or perhaps less, of years ago; now it is hard to sell any at all. I have a notion, though, that an offering of the better kinds would receive favorable reaction from one's clients if good planting examples were shown. And among the better kinds the one head-

ing this note should be included, I think.

Although *Sedum hybridum* has been known for centuries, having been described by Linnaeus in 1753, it is still rather uncommon in gardens. That is not as it should be, however, for it is one of the most ornamental of the aizoon section. Unlike most of that group, it is evergreen, with creeping branches clothed with alternate leaves, generally spatulate, which assume brilliant fall and winter colors. It generally has two flowering periods, one in late spring and the other in late summer, when there appear bright yellow flowers in umbellate cymes. Unfortunately, it is often misnamed in gardens, appearing under such names as *S. kamtschaticum*, *S. middendorffianum*, *S. floriferum*, etc., but it may be told from all these by its creeping habit and from all except *S. floriferum* by its linear sepals.

Globe Daisies.

An interesting and useful but much-neglected group of plants is embraced in the botanists' term

globularia, to which we of gardens have given the name globe daisy. Why "daisy" is not entirely understood, for they are far from being composites, having none of the appearance of that type of inflorescence, except that the flowers are in heads, though more on the order of scabiosa. Anyway, they are interesting to the plant student and useful to gardeners, even those of cold sections, which is contrary to the behavior of many plants from the Mediterranean regions, from which place many of the globe daisies come.

By their very nature globe daisies cannot hope to outshine or even reach the brilliance attained by some other blue flowers of their season, yet most of them make up for that lack of splendor by giving us a peculiar and engaging shade of gray blue which is so rare in garden flowers. Also, contrary to the advice one is likely to read that they be given a moist soil and partial shade, they have the admirable trait of adapting themselves to sunny situations that are not desert-dry.

Speaking from the gardeners' view-

"IT'S JUNE BUDDING TIME"

Our Seedlings and Grafts are sufficiently advanced to permit an intelligent quotation on all Fruit Stock for the 1946-47 season, and we would make some favorable prices on some early contracts.

We would welcome a few contracts on Apricot, Plum and Peach. We have a dependable bud source and will use extreme care in keeping our stock as described.

Thanks for the nice compliments on our stock last year. We will do our best to serve you well again.

FARMERS WHOLESALE NURSERY

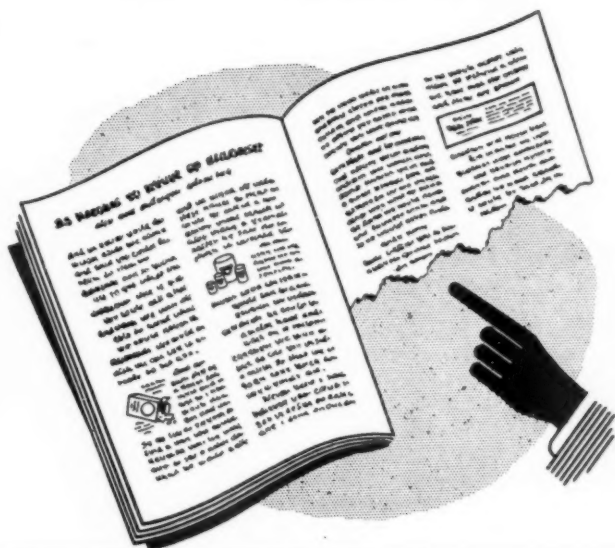
Paul Patterson, Owner.

P. O. Box 65

Smithville, Tenn.

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SWIFT & COMPANY
Plant Food Division

Chicago 9, Ill.

point, there are two kinds of globularia—the comparatively tall one, like *G. trichosantha* and *G. vulgaris*, and the tiny one, among which *G. bellidifolia* and *G. nana* are good examples. To see the former at their best, one could reproduce the picture that Bowles writes of seeing on Mount Cenis which had the clear yellow of *Erysimum pumilum* as its main theme.

"I was astounded," he writes, "at its beauty the first time I saw it growing on the rough, rocky shore of the lake among *Gentiana angulosa* and sheets of *globularia* and *dryas*, almost dazzling in its brilliancy." One could leave out the rather difficult gentian if need be and still have a lovely picture in yellow, blue and white from the other three. The 8-inch height of *G. trichosantha* and *G. vulgaris* fits them for many garden uses besides the association named.

The dwarf *G. bellidifolia* seems to have been made especially for the gardener who has dry, sunny slopes which he finds difficult to keep clothed in year-around green. Given a little encouragement to get established and a little water if severe drought overtakes it, it will make a perfectly flat dense carpet, glossy and deep green in color and not over an

[Continued on page 44.]

ACER PLATANOIDES— Norway Maples

6 to 8 ft., trans. \$45.00 per 100. 6 to 8 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-in. cal., whips, \$75.00 per 100. 8 to 10 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-in. cal., well branched, \$10.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., well branched, \$12.50 per 10; \$100.00 per 100.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. (in the ground), \$1.50 each, plus 25c dug bare root. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. (in the ground), \$2.00 each, plus 35c dug bare root. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal. (in the ground), \$2.25 each, plus 40c dug bare root.

STATE ROAD NURSERY
Media, Pa.

KOSTER NURSERY Division of Seabrook Farms

Wholesale Nurserymen

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Write for wholesale price list of lining-out and specimen stock in better evergreens and shrubs.

Grapevines, Currant Roots,
Currant Cuttings and Berry Plants.
Small Fruit Specialists.

WEST HILL NURSERIES
Fredonia, N. Y. Since 1875

Evergreens Barberry Privet

Write for wholesale price list.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES
Rocky Hill, Conn.

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS

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Established 1887
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Our 59th Year

FOREST NURSERY CO. McMINNVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. R. Boyd, President
Telephone 234W

SPECIAL CONVENTION LIST of a few items we will have for next season. Grades offered are subject to how stock makes up by digging time. Regular fall list will be mailed in September, offering complete list of what we will have to offer, including Evergreens, Hardy Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees and Fruit Trees. All stock of first-class quality and up to grade. Orders accepted subject to any injury or loss from causes beyond our control. We are careful to keep varieties labeled true to name and will replace, on proper proof, any stock that may prove otherwise, free of charge, or refund the purchase price, but it is mutually agreed that we shall not be liable for any amount greater than the purchase price paid us.

No claims will be considered unless made in writing within ten days after receipt of goods.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Three per cent (3%) discount and free packing for cash with order; two per cent (2%) ten days, or 30 days net from date of invoice. Open accounts to those with approved credit ratings. Twenty-five per cent (25%) cash required before shipment on C.O.D. orders. Packing charges at cost on open account and C.O.D. orders.

Will be glad to quote your want list. Special prices on carload lots.

WHOLESALE ONLY—NOTHING SOLD AT RETAIL

VISITORS WELCOME

HARDY DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

S.—Seedlings; C.—Rooted Cuttings; Tr.—Transplanted; Br.—Branched; L.O.—Lining-out; Div.—Divisions.

ACANTHOPANAX PENTAPHYLLUS.

Five Leaf Aralia.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 ins., L.O.	\$0.40	\$ 3.50
12 to 18 ins., L.O.	.50	4.50
18 to 24 ins., well br.	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 ft., tr., well br.	2.00	15.00
2 to 4 ft., tr., well br.	3.00	25.00

ALMOND, PRUNUS GLANDULOSA.

Double Pink-flowering Almond, own root.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 ins., tr., well br.	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., tr., well br.	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft., tr., well br.	3.50	30.00

ALTHAEA, HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.

Shrub Althaea.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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Varities:

AMPLISSIMUS—Double Red	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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ARDENS—Double Violet	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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BOULE DE FEU—Double Red	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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JEANNE D'ARC—Double White	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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PULCHERRIMUS—Double Pink	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., c.	.40	3.00	\$ 25.00
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12 to 18 ins., c.	.50	3.50	30.00
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18 to 24 ins., c.	.60	4.00	35.00
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12 to 18 ins., tr.	1.00	8.00	60.00
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18 to 24 ins., tr.	1.50	12.00	100.00
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2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.00	15.00	125.00
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3 to 4 ft., tr.	2.50	20.00
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Varities:

ROSEA, Seedlings. Single flowers.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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4 to 6 ins., s.	.50	4.00
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6 to 12 ins., s.	.80	7.00
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12 to 18 ins., s.	1.25	10.00
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18 to 24 ins., s.	1.50	12.00
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CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

Sweet Shrub.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., s.	3.00	25.00
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12 to 18 ins., s.	.45	4.00	35.00
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18 to 24 ins., s.	.55	5.00	45.00
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2 to 3 ft., s.	.80	7.00	60.00
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18 to 24 ins., s., 2 canes up	10.00
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2 to 3 ft., s., 2 canes up	12.50
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CARAGANA ARBORESCENS.

6 to 12 ins., s.	3.00	25.00
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12 to 18 ins., s.	4.00	35.00
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CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS.

Buttonbush.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
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12 to 18 ins., c.	.50	4.00	35.00
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18 to 24 ins., c., well br.	.60	16.00	80.00
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2 to 3 ft., c., well br.	2.00	15.00
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CORNUS AMOMUM.

Silky Dogwood.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., c.	.30	2.50	20.00
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12 to 18 ins., c.	.40	3.00	25.00
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18 to 24 ins., c.	.50	4.00	35.00
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2 to 3 ft., tr., well br.	9.00	80.00
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2 to 3 ft., tr., well br.	15.00	125.00
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CORNUS STOLONIFERA.

Red Osier Dogwood.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	1.25	10.00
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12 to 18 ins., s.	.35	3.00	25.00
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18 to 24 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
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2 to 3 ft., s.	.50	4.00	25.00
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CYDONIA JAPONICA.

Japanese Quince.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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4 to 6 ins., s.	.30	2.00
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6 to 12 ins., s.	.40	3.00
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12 to 18 ins., s.	.50	4.00
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18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00
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2 to 3 ft., s.	.50	4.00
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6 to 12 ins., c.	1.00	8.00
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12 to 18 ins., c.	1.50	12.00
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18 to 24 ins., c.	2.00	15.00
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2 to 3 ft., tr.	4.00	35.00
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2 to 3 ft., tr.	5.00	40.00
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CYTISUS SCOPARIUS.

Scotch Broom.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., s.	.60	5.00
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12 to 18 ins., s.	.75	6.50
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18 to 24 ins., s.	1.25	10.00
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2 to 3 ft., s.	1.50	12.50
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DEUTZIA SCABRA.

Varities:

CRENATA—Double Pink

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double Rose

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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6 to 12 ins., c.	\$0.35	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
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12 to 18 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
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18 to 24 ins., c.	.50	4.00	35.00
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12 to 18 ins., well br.	.70	6.00	50.00
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18 to 24 ins., well br.	1.25	10.00	80.00
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2 to 3 ft., well br.	1.50	12.00	100.00
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FORSYTHIA FORTUNE.

Fortune Forsythia.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA.

Border Forsythia.

6 to 12 ins., c.	.30	2.50	20.00
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12 to 18 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
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18 to 24 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
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2 to 3 ft., c.	.60	5.00	40.00
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12 to 18 ins., well br.	.60	5.00	40.00
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18 to 24 ins., well br.	1.50	12.00	100.00
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2 to 3 ft., well br.	2.00	15.00	125.00
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3 to 4 ft., well br.	2.50	17.50	150.00
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FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS.

6 to 12 ins., 1-yr. c.	3.00	25.00
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12 to 18 ins., 1-yr. c.	3.50	30.00
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FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA.

6 to 12 ins., 1-yr. c.	2.50	20.00
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12 to 18 ins., 1-yr. c.	3.00	25.00
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HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA.

Witch Hazel.

2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.50	20.00
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4 to 5 ft., tr.	3.00	25.00
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5 to 6 ft., tr.	4.00	30.00
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5 to 6 ft., tr.	6.00	50.00
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HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS.

Wild Native Hydrangea.

6 to 12 ins., 1-yr.30	2.50
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12 to 18 ins., 1-yr.40	3.50
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18 to 24 ins., 1-yr.50	4.50
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LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE.

Amur River North Privet.

6 to 15 ins., L.O.30	2.50
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6 to 9 ins., 2 br. up40	3.00
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9 to 12 ins., 2 br. up45	4.00
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12 to 18 ins., 2 br. up60	5.00
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12 to 18 ins., 3 br. up70	6.00
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18 to 24 ins., 2 br. up70	6.00
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18 to 24 ins., 3 br. up85	7.50
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2 to 3 ft., 4 br. up	1.00	9.00
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3 to 4 ft., 5 br. up	1.50	12.50
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LIGUSTRUM IBOLUUM.

Ibolum Privet.

6 to 15 ins., L.O.30	2.50
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6 to 9 ins., 2 br. up40	3.00
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9 to 12 ins., 2 br. up45	4.00
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12 to 18 ins., 2 br. up60	5.00
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12 to 18 ins., 3 br. up70	6.00
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LIGUSTRUM OBTUSIFOLIUM.

Ibota Privet.

6 to 12 ins., s.20	1.25
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12 to 18 ins., s.25	1.50
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18 to 24 ins., s.35	2.50
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6 to 12 ins., 2 br. up35	2.50
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12 to 18 ins., 2 br. up45	4.00
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12 to 18 ins., 3 br. up55	5.00
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18 to 24 ins., 2 br. up55	5.00
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18 to 24 ins., 3 br. up70	6.00
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2 to 3 ft., 4 br. up80	7.00
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3 to 4 ft., 5 br. up	1.00	9.00
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3 to 4 ft., 5 br. up	1.00	9.00
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3 to 4 ft., 5 br. up	1.00	9.00
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3 to 4 ft., 5 br. up	1.00	9.00
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3 to 4 ft., 5 br. up

SPIRAEA CALLOSA ROSEA.

Pink Fortune Spiraea.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 ins., s.	3.00	30.00	300.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	3.50	35.00	350.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	4.00	40.00	400.00

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA.

Bridal Wreath.

6 to 12 ins., s.	3.00	30.00	300.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	4.00	40.00	400.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	5.00	50.00	500.00

SPIRAEA REEVESIANA.

Single White Flower.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.60	5.00	45.00

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI.

Thunberg Spiraea.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.70	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.90	7.00	55.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.00	15.00	100.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.50	20.00	200.00

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI.

L.O., field-grown.

6 to 12 ins., s.	10	100	1000
12 to 18 ins., s.	20	200	2000
18 to 24 ins., s.	30	300	3000
2 to 3 ft., tr.	40	400	4000

STAPHYLEA TRIPOLIA.

6 to 12 ins., s.

6 to 12 ins., s.	4.00	40.00	400.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	5.00	50.00	500.00

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS.

6 to 12 ins., 1-yr. c.

6 to 12 ins., 1-yr. c.	2.00	15.00	100.00
12 to 18 ins., 1-yr. c.	2.50	20.00	150.00
18 to 24 ins., 1-yr. c.	3.00	25.00	200.00

SYRINGA PERSICA.

Persian Lilac, Purple.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.65	5.50	40.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.75	6.50	50.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	1.50	12.00	100.00

SYRINGA VULGARIS.

Common Purple Lilac.

6 to 12 ins., s.	10	100	1000
12 to 18 ins., s.	20	200	2000
18 to 24 ins., s.	30	300	3000
2 to 3 ft., tr.	40	400	4000

WEIGELA AMABILIS.

Light Pink.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.45	4.50	35.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.55	5.50	45.00

WEIGELA LUTEA.

Yellow.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.60	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.80	6.00	50.00

WEIGELA HENDERSONI.

Dark Pink.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.45	4.50	35.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.55	5.50	45.00

FOREST and SHADE TREES**ACER DASycARPUM.**

Silver Maple.

6 to 12 ins., s.	1.00	10.00	100.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.25	12.50	125.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.50	15.00	150.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.00	20.00	200.00

ACER RUBRUM.

Scarlet Maple.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.35	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.45	3.00	25.00

ACER SACHARINUM.

Sugar or Hard Maple.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.35	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.45	3.00	25.00

ABSOLUT OCTANDRA.

Yellow Buckeye.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.20	1.50	12.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.35	2.50	20.00

ALBIZIA JULBRISIN.

Mimosa Tree.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.75	6.00	45.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.85	7.00	55.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	1.00	10.00	100.00

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS.

Northern Hackberry.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	2.50	20.00

CERCIS CANADENSIS.

American Redbud.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.25	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.30	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.45	3.50	30.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

CLADRASTIS LUTEA.

Yellowwood.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.35	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.45	3.50	30.00

FAGUS AMERICANA.

American Beech.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.20	1.50	10.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.25	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.40	3.00	25.00

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.

White Ash.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.35	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.45	3.50	30.00

FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA.

Green Ash.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.60	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.00	8.00	60.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	75.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	1.50	12.00	90.00

GINKGO BILOBA.

Maidenhair Tree.

6 to 12 ins., s.	1.00	8.00	60.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	75.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.50	12.00	90.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.00	15.00	120.00

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS INERMIS.

Thornless Honey Locust.

6 to 12 ins., s.	1.50	10.00	75.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	2.00	15.00	100.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	2.50	20.00	150.00

GYMNOCLADUS DIODICUS.

Kentucky Coffee Tree.

6 to 12 ins., s.	1.00	8.00	60.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	75.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.50	12.00	90.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.00	15.00	120.00

HICORIA LACINIOSA.

Shellbark Hickory.

6 to 12 ins., s.	4.00	30.00	300.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	6.00	50.00	500.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	9.00	80.00	800.00

HICORIA OVATA.

Shagbark Hickory.

6 to 12 ins., s.	4.00	30.00	300.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	6.00	50.00	500.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	9.00	80.00	800.00

LIRODENDRON TULIPIFERA.

Tulip Tree.

6 to 12 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	100.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.50	12.50	125.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	2.00	15.00	150.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	2.50	20.00	200.00

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA.

Umbrella Magnolia.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.75	6.00	45.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.85	7.00	55.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	1.00	10.00	100.00

OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM.

Sourwood.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.35	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.45	3.00	25.00

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS.

American Plane Tree.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA.

Lombardy Poplar.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

PRUNUS NEWPORT.

New Purple-leaf Plum.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

PRUNUS PISARDI.

Purple-leaf Plum.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

PRUNUS PERSICA RUBRA PLENA.

Double Red-flowering Peach.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

PRUNUS PERSICA ALBA PLENA.

Double White-flowering Peach.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.60	5.00	45.00

PTELEA TRILOBIATA.

Hop Tree.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.60	5.00	45.00

RHAMNUS CAROLINIANA.

Southern Buckthorn.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.20	1.50	10.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.25	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.30	2.50	20.00

ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA.

Black Locust.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.15	1.00	8.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.20	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.25	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.30	2.00	15.00

SALIX VITELLINA.

Golden Willow.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.20	1.50	10.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.25	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.40	3.00	25.00

SASSAFRAS VARIIFOLIUM.

Common Sassafras.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00

ULMUS AMERICANA.

American Elm.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.80	6.00	50.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	80.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.75	15.00	120.00

ULMUS FUMIDA.

Chinese Elm.

6 to 12 ins., s.	.15	1.00	8.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.20	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.25	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 ft., tr.	.30	2.00	15.00

VINES and CREEPERS**ARISTOLOCHIA TOMENTOSA.**

Dutchman's-pipe.

1-yr. s., No. 1	10	100	1000
1-yr. s., No. 2	20	200	2000

BIGNONIA RADICANS.

Transportation Report

By M. B. Bush, Chairman

The long-drawn-out series of strikes has so seriously crippled manufacturing that several months will elapse, perhaps well into the 1947 year, before production will reach normal.

How short the car supply will be it is difficult to predict, but it is safe to say the shortage will become serious.

This in itself indicates a serious shortage of cars, locomotives and equipment for repairs of engines or cars, considering steel, bolts, rivets, lumber and such short materials being required for repairs.

The railroads are calling their cars off adjoining lines onto their home lines for general repairs, realizing the inability to obtain now, or for many months in the future, new parts or complete new equipment that was under contract prior to the general strike condition prevailing.

Periodic freight embargoes are predicted for the rest of this year and even into next year. Freight car demand will increase as tons of materials in warehouses waiting for shipment are released. Bumper wheat crops and the demand for extra-heavy coal loading will place an extra burden on the railroads far greater than the railroads can meet; so the government will put on embargoes at various times, in various places, and this will affect every line of business from manufacturer to consumer.

The lack of materials for the repair of trucks, together with the ODT insistence that trucks take up the slack when strikes take place on the railroads, represents but little relief from the transportation difficulties insofar as a faithful truck operator enters into the picture.

Express will be controlled considerably by embargoes, by availability of express cars and by further ability of the railroads themselves to pull the cars over the rails.

Rates are still too high to permit use of air freight to any extent. It will be used more and more as time goes on by nurserymen who are in need of quick service on buds, or similar items that are being bought in small quantities from long distances.

If you are a shipper of nursery stock, contact your customers to ascertain how early they can actually receive their shipments. If they have a storage cellar, they can receive

their stock early. Get it shipped early. Gamble with the uncertainty rather than against it.

If you are a receiver and have a storage cellar, request early shipment. In fact, insist upon it. Receive the stock just as early as you can after normal grading has been completed. Don't delay. Delays are likely to be disastrous. If you do not have a storage cellar, look around you and see if someone within a reasonable distance does not have a cellar that you can utilize. It will pay you to pay rent to your neighbor rather than to have your stock arrive long after the planting season.

The brevity of this report is the result of inability to forecast what the future holds.

LUMBER PRICE RISE SEEN.

Lumber prices are expected to rise about fifteen to twenty per cent over the old ceiling prices if markets are permitted to seek their own levels, a recent New York Journal of Commerce survey has indicated.

Thus far prices have not generally broken through the old ceilings, at least not as far as the official quotations of responsible lumber mills are concerned. Indications are, however, that in the case of southern pine lumber the new price level is crystal-

lizing at about \$10 to \$15 above the old ceilings. This would be a price level still somewhat below the prices that prevailed in the black market before the end of OPA.

It is believed that buyers will be willing to pay the \$10 to \$15 a thousand foot more providing they get the species and sizes they require. But it is definitely believed that the majority of buyers will demonstrate an unwillingness to pay any higher prices. If OPA controls are not reinstated, producers promise they will be able to make the sizes and species desired by industry.

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE.

A revision of federal quarantine 63, designed to prevent the further spread of the white-pine blister rust, a destructive disease of 5-leaved pines, became effective July 1. This revision of the quarantine and regulations reduces the areas into which the interstate movement of 5-leaved pines is regulated and provides for unrestricted interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, into all portions of the United States outside control areas.

Five-leaved pines may now be moved interstate without restriction between Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and the noninfected part of California, comprising in general the southern counties. When moved interstate into these areas from any other part

WANTED

- 5 Carloads of cash-and-carry size Evergreens.
- 1 Carload of Azaleas and Rhododendrons.
- 1 Carload of Magnolia, small flowering trees, etc.
- 1 Carload of Blue Spruce.

We have a large sales outlet for nursery stock. Kindly advise us if you have stock to sell.

OLD ORCHARD GARDENS

724 E. Big Bend Road

Webster Groves, Mo.

J & P

EVERGREENS
SHADE TREES

SHRUBS, VINES
HEDGE PLANTS, etc.

In good assortment.

Jackson & Perkins Co.
NEWARK, NEW YORK STATE

WANTED

Two-year-old Chinese Chestnut seedlings, fall delivery. Pecan seedlings, grown as far north as possible. Vigorous Black Walnut seedlings.

Address Box 454, care of American Nurseryman.

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KALMIA, RHODODENDRON, AZALEA

CURTIS NURSERIES
CALLICOON NEW YORK

RA·PID·GRO

See results IN 24 HOURS
HUSKIER PLANTS . . . that yield
BIGGER AND BETTER FLOWERS . . .
FRUITS . . . VEGETABLES . . .



makes
fibrous roots,
healthy stock.

SELL IT TO YOUR CUSTOMERS — Saves thousands of dollars in replacements. Brings repeat business in both stock and Ra-pid-gro from satisfied customers. A real good-will ambassador.

FEED IT TO YOUR STOCK — Feed your stock while it is growing. Produces stock that will live when transplanted. Ra-pid-gro is economical, only twenty pounds to the acre.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS . . . DOUBLES GROWTH ON BUDS

Write for discounts to the trade.

RA·PID·GRO Corporation - - Dansville, N. Y.

of the country, 5-leaved pines must be intended for reforestation purposes, must be accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued by the federal bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, and must have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection.

Though gooseberries and currants may now be moved interstate without restriction, control-area states may be designated in administrative instructions by the chief of the bureau of entomology. European black currant plants may be moved interstate without restrictions into and between Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas.

The July 1 revision eliminates the former requirement that gooseberry and currant plants be shipped in a dormant or defoliated condition, or be disinfected prior to shipment when consigned to certain states.

JOHN W. O'NEILL has joined Cyrus Pringle Horsford, who has been in the nursery business for twenty-five years, in forming the firm of Horsford-O'Neill, Charlotte, Vt. Primarily collectors, they also grow lilies on a half-acre plot.

HEMLOCKS

Collected dense Vermont type
for lining out.

12 to 30 ins., graded sizes.

Delivery September and April.

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F. L. ABBOTT

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EVERGREENS — In a large assortment of **PYRAMIDAL** and **GLOBE ARBOVITAE**, **PFTZER JUNIPER** and **YEW**s in grades at attractive prices. **SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS, SHRUBBERY** and **SHADE TREES.**

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THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES

Westminster, Md.

Wholesale growers of

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Grapes, Currants and Raspberries—our specialty.

Hydrangea P. G.

FOSTER NURSERY CO., INC.

69 Orchard St. Fredonia, N. Y.

WE HAVE TO OFFER

Fall 1946—Spring 1947

OUR SPECIALTY

Hardy Mums **Cushion Mums**
Hardy English **Chrysanthemums**
Hardy Asters

750,000

Field clumps, field divisions, rooted cuttings and 2-in. bands or pots.

Write for quotations.

FOX NURSERY

R. R. 5

Elkhart, Ind.

LINING-OUT STOCK

OUR SPECIALTY . . .

Shade Tree Whips . . . a
 timely finished product saving
 2 to 4 yrs.' growing effort
 . . . excellent variety.

A very complete line of
ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS
 and **EVERGREEN SHRUBS**,
 including many scarce items.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.
 DRESHER, PA.

On and Off the Nursery

By L. C. Chadwick

ROOT PRUNING.

Root pruning has been a common nursery practice for many years, but my observations lead me to believe that it has been slighted in recent seasons. No doubt this is due largely to a shortage of labor and the press of other work. With the return of more plentiful labor, root pruning should be reestablished as a beneficial nursery practice and an essential operation in the production of quality stock.

The chief reasons for, or results of, root pruning are (1) to increase the absorbing surface of the roots or, in other words, to produce a more fibrous-rooted plant which will transplant easily and become reestablished readily, (2) to increase the hardiness of the plant and (3) its dwarfing effect.

Practically all water absorption takes place through the root hairs, with much smaller amounts through the growing points of the main roots. The active root hairs are located just back of the growing root points. If the number of growing points is increased, the root hairs are also increased and thus the absorbing surfaces. Root pruning does increase the number of growing points. The many fibrous roots and root hairs produced form a compact mass and facilitate greatly the digging and balling operation. The value of a root-pruned plant to the consumer lies in its greatly increased surface of absorption, enabling it to become established and to flourish even under adverse conditions.

When the roots are pruned the top growth is checked because of lack of absorption of water and mineral nutrients from the soil. This check in top growth brings about an accumulation of foods in the stems and roots of the plant. Stimulation of root growth results from this accumulation.

Hardiness of the tops is caused by root pruning largely through its effect on the change in chemical composition of the stem. During a period of rapid growth the stem tissues are succulent, but with the severing of the roots and a decrease in the absorption of water and nitrogen, the increased accumulation of carbohydrates greatly strengthens the tissues. A high carbohydrate tissue contains less water than one in a highly succulent state, and because of this lower moisture content the tissues are more

resistant to cold. There is reason to believe that root pruning may also increase the hardiness of roots by increasing the carbohydrate content of the plant and the oxygen supply to the roots.

Root pruning causes some dwarfing, and if practiced too frequently or done too severely the dwarfing will be considerable. The removal of twenty to thirty per cent of the root system will cause some dwarfing, but nevertheless the practice is beneficial because of the reasons already mentioned.

The majority of root pruning in nurseries is done in the fall, but not infrequently it is completed during the spring season. There are several reasons why fall is the better season for the operation. To be effective in increasing the hardiness of the plant, root pruning should be done in the fall. In this regard it is well to mention the benefits of such a practice in increasing the hardiness of some of the slightly tender deciduous shrubs. Late growth often occurs on these plants. If the roots are pruned in early September the tissues will be hardened sufficiently to withstand more severe changes in temperature.

Root pruning in the fall, besides increasing the hardiness of the plant, will prove more satisfactory from the standpoint of increasing the absorbing surface of the root system. New roots will be produced during the fall and early winter, and by spring the roots will be ready to function at the time that the majority of growth takes place. Preferably, root pruning should be done in the early fall after rains can be expected unless irrigation can be practiced. If practiced when the soil is dry, the operation may prove detrimental because sufficient water to carry on the necessary functions of the plant may be lacking on account of the reduced absorbing surface of the roots. Because of the normal slowing up of the activities of the plant in the fall, less water is required than in the spring. Root pruning in the spring necessarily retards normal spring development, and the expanding leaves may require more water than the reduced root system can supply.

ARTHUR C. JOHNSON has purchased the Muskogee, Okla., branch of the Sneed Nursery, Oklahoma City, and will operate it as the Johnson Landscape Nursery. Mr. Johnson worked for six years planting and operating a nursery for the Tennessee Valley Authority and has just completed four years in the army.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Missionary
Blakemore
Klonmore
Klondike
Aroma

Tennessee Supreme
Gem Everbearing
Mastodon Everbearing
Evermore
Streamliner

Grown on the Cumberland plateau.

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10,000 SHEARED PINES

2 to 4 ft., 60¢ each — YOU DIG

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Also reasonable prices on specimen sheared Colorado Blue, Norway Spruce, Pyramidal Arborvitae and Mugho Pine.

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PRINCETON NURSERIES

of PRINCETON, N. J.

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Hardy Ornamentals

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"The Care of Trees"

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OBITUARY.

Madison Cooper.

Madison Cooper, 78, editor, publisher, industrialist and outstanding horticulturist, died in his sleep July 8 at his home, at Calcium, N. Y. He had been confined to his bed since last August.

His early years were spent on the ancestral farm near Watertown, N. Y. Many vocations interested Mr. Cooper. Growing and writing about flowers was an avocation for him until 1914, when changes in refrigeration equipment made his cold-storage business obsolete. He began publishing a magazine, the *Modern Gladiolus Grower*. Four years later the name was changed to the *Flower Grower*. He sold the magazine in 1932, but continued to edit it until 1937. He published a small periodical on gardening subsequently. He grew gladioli in large numbers thirty years ago and did much to popularize the flower by his writings.

Surviving Mr. Cooper are his widow, Mrs. Clara Matteson Cooper, and two sons, Madison Cooper, Jr., and Daniel C. Cooper.

ADD TO PAUL STARK'S JOBS:

Paul C. Stark, director of the food distribution programs branch of the production and marketing administration and director of the national garden program, has been named director of the office of emergency food program, the United States Department of Agriculture announced last month. He succeeds Walter F. Straub, who has resigned to return to private business. Mr. Stark will carry on his new duties in addition to those already assigned to him.

At the request of Chester C. Davis, chairman of the famine emergency committee, Mr. Stark also will serve as executive director of the committee. This post was recently vacated by Courtney C. Brown, who had been on leave of absence from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

SINCE November 1, John Vermeulen's son, released from the army, has joined his father's business at Westbury, L. I., N. Y. Formerly known as John Vermeulen, Nurseryman, the firm has expanded and will now be in business as John Vermeulen & Son, Inc. It will continue to propagate, grow and sell lining-out stock in evergreens and some of the finer varieties of shrubs.

*The Large Cultivated***BLUEBERRY PLANTS**

6 to 12 ins., 12 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins.

Well branched, heavy rooted, bearing-size plants.

Cabot, Jersey, Rancocas, Rubel, Pioneer and Concord varieties.

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And other small fruits.

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Coming Events

MEETING CALENDAR.

August 6 and 7, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Penn-Harris hotel, Harrisburg.

August 7, Iowa Nurserymen's Association and Central Plant Board, Shenandoah.

August 7 and 8, Southern Nurserymen's Association, O'Henry hotel, Greensboro, N. C.

August 11 to 13, Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Patrick Henry, Roanoke.

August 14, Connecticut Nurserymen's Association, Lake Compounce.

August 14, Indiana Association of Nurserymen, J. C. Bunch & Son, Terre Haute.

August 15 and 16, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Vincent, Benton Harbor.

August 15 to 17, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Cornell University, Ithaca; Geneva Experiment Station, and Rochester.

August 27 and 28, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Port Edwards.

August 27 to 29, Texas Association of Nurserymen, Adolphus hotel, Dallas.

August 27 to 30, National Shade Tree Conference, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

August 29, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Painesville.

September 3 to 5, National Nut Growers' Association, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster.

September 16 to 18, Oregon Association of Nurserymen.

September 23 to 25, California Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley.

October 8 to 10, United Horticulture, Wade Park Manor, Cleveland, O.

November 17 to 20, American Institute of Park Executives, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

SHADE TREE CONFERENCE.

The twenty-second annual National Shade Tree Conference will be held August 27 to 30 at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. Committees from all sections of New England are working with the Massachusetts Arborists' Association, host of the meeting. Edward W. Higgins, of Arlington, president, and Prof. Ray Koon, of the Waltham field station, secretary, are in charge of the arrangements. Other members of the local committee are Wilfrid Wheeler, Jr., of Cambridge; R. D. Lowden, of Needham; Arno Nehrling, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Prof. W. D. Whitcomb, of the Waltham field station; Richard Henderson, of Beverly, and Clyde C. Hartney and Ben Brittain, of Boston.

In addition to lectures and meetings, a program of demonstrations, including sky spraying by airplane, tree moving with the latest equipment and tree pruning, has been arranged at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Trips will be or-

ganized to communities where old trees of historic interest are growing.

PENNSYLVANIA PLANS.

Owen B. Schmidt, F. D. Moore & Sons, Narberth, Pa., will report on the recent convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Miami Beach, Fla., as the opening feature of the summer meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, to be held August 6 and 7, at the Penn-Harris hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Highlights in horticultural research during the past year will be described by Dr. Henry T. Skinner, Morris Arboretum, Philadelphia. Ivan McKeever, state conservationist, will discuss soil conservation August 6. Also on the first day's program will be an address, "Rich Man—Poor Man," by Arthur Paul, Andorra Nurseries, Inc., Conshohocken, and an evening banquet with the Hon. David R. Perry, special deputy attorney general, as speaker.

The following day John Howes Humphreys will discuss workmen's compensation insurance. A report

CONNECTICUT FIELD DAY.

The role of science in the production of food will be the theme of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station's field day this year, according to an announcement by Dr. R. B. Friend, vice-director of the station. Demonstrations and exhibits from the various departments will be designed to show how insect and disease control work, plant breeding and other agricultural research aid in higher yields and the production of better fruits and vegetables.

An annual event, field day will be held this year August 21 at the station's experimental farm, at Mount Carmel, Conn. All experimental fields and plots will be open to the

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	Per 100
Azalea Kaempferi, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$250.00
Azalea Kaempferi, 3 to 4 ft.....	325.00
Azalea Poukhanensis, 18 to 24 ins.....	225.00
Azalea Poukhanensis, 3 to 4 ft.,	Per 10
	\$50.00
Enkianthus Campanulatus, 6 to 7 ft.....	Per 100
	\$400.00

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Fairview, Pa.

public, and staff members will be present to explain the station's work and confer with visitors.

In experimental spirals, various new fungicides are being tested for effectiveness of control of several types of plant diseases. Tests on the relation of certain green manure crops to root rot diseases and experiments with chemotherapy as a means of controlling plant diseases are also being conducted.

An orchard tour is planned which will include plots where new fungicides are being tried for control of apple scab, experiments with reduced spray schedules and tests of new methods and materials for insect pests of apples, peaches and quinces. New spray equipment will be demonstrated.

IOWA HOST TO PLANT BOARD.

Entomologists of the central states will be guests of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association at a summer meeting at Shenandoah, August 7. Dr. Carl J. Drake, president of the Central Plant Board, has accepted the invitation on behalf of his organization.

General chairman of the one-day meeting is Harold S. Welch, Shenandoah. The president of the Iowa association, J. C. Baumhoefener, Cedar Rapids, in issuing the invitation, expressed the opinion that a meeting at this time, with prices and stock conditions as they are, will be most beneficial for all, and he promised a good program and excellent entertainment.

President Baumhoefener has also announced the resignation of R. S. Herrick, of Des Moines, long assistant secretary of the Iowa association. He will be succeeded by William H. Collins.

Those who have not contributed to the Tom Maney memorial fund and wish to do so may send their money to Secretary Clyde Heard, 4122 Hickman road, Des Moines.

The Iowa membership committee, which is trying for an all-time record, is as follows: W. J. Hughes, Cedar Rapids, chairman; Dean Platt, Waterloo; W. A. Bents, Cresco; J. C. Welch, Shenandoah; C. R. Bechtel, Bettendorf, and W. C. Arnold, Sioux City.

MICHIGAN PLANS OUTING.

The Michigan Association of Nurserymen will hold a beach party and supper at the pavilion of Jean Klock park on the shores of Lake Michigan at Benton Harbor, in the late afternoon and evening, August 15. The following day the association will

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Now is the time to
buy your shrubs for fall
and winter delivery

AMUR RIVER SOUTH PRIVET —LIGUSTRUM SINENSE.

	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 ins., sdgs.	\$4.75	\$ 6.00
6 to 12 ins., sdgs.	1.00	8.00
12 to 18 ins., sdgs.	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 ins., sdgs.	2.00	15.00
12 to 18 ins., br., sdgs.	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., br., sdgs.	3.50	30.00
2 to 3 feet, br., sdgs.	4.50	30.00

AMUR RIVER NORTH PRIVET —LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE.

L. O. Rooted C.	2.00	17.50
6 to 9 ins., 2 br.	2.50	20.00
9 to 12 ins., 2 br.	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., 2 br.	4.50	40.00
12 to 18 ins., 3 br. and up	5.50	50.00
18 to 24 ins., 2 br.	5.50	50.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET —LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM.

L. O. Rooted C.	2.00	15.00
6 to 12 ins., 2 br.	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., 2 br.	3.50	30.00
Grafting grade	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., 3 br. and up	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 ins., 2 br.	4.50	40.00

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI, 1-year Cuttings.

Rooted Cuttings, L. O.	2.50	20.00
6 to 12 ins., L. O.	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., L. O.	4.00	35.00
9 to 12 ins., hedging gr.	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., hedging gr.	5.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins., hedging gr.	8.00	70.00

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER AND CRENATA

Rooted Cuttings, L. O.	2.00	17.50
6 to 12 ins., L. O.	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., L. O.	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., L. O.	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 ins., br.	6.50	60.00

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA, 1-year field-grown cutting.

Rooted Cuttings	6.00	50.00
4 to 8 ins.	7.00	60.00
8 to 12 ins.	8.50	75.00
12 to 16 ins.	10.00	90.00

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS —Coralberry.

Rooted Cuttings, L. O.	2.00	15.00
6 to 12 ins., L. O.	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., L. O.	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	5.00	40.00
18 to 24 ins., br.	7.00	60.00

SPIRAEA THUNDERGI, 1-year cuttings.

Rooted Cuttings, L. O.	3.00	25.00
6 to 12 ins., L. O.	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., L. O.	4.50	40.00
12 to 18 ins., hedging ..	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins., hedging ..	7.00	60.00
18 to 24 ins., br.	10.00	90.00
2 to 3 ft., br.	12.50	110.00

WEIGELA PINK, 1-year cuttings.

Rooted Cuttings, L. O.	3.50	30.00
6 to 12 ins., L. O.	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., L. O.	5.00	45.00
18 to 24 ins., L. O.	6.00	55.00

We are in position to book orders at the prices quoted above. Our supply is limited for the coming shipping season, but we will book orders at these prices until our supply is exhausted or until our new list is printed.

At this time we are in position to furnish a fair quantity of **Forest Tree Seedlings and Fruit Trees**. Be sure to send us a list of your requirements and we shall be pleased to quote on them, as we are having a good growing season and plants are making fine growth.

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McMinnville, Tenn.

hold its regular summer meeting at the Vincent hotel, at Benton Harbor.

The program will include a report of the American Association of Nurserymen convention held at Miami Beach, Fla., by Barney Ward, Lansing. The results of the first year's activities of the nursery training course at Michigan State College will be explained by Prof. F. L. O'Rourke, director and counselor for the students. James Ilgenfritz, Monroe, newly elected committeeman for region 3 of the A. A. N., will deliver an address. Mr. Ilgenfritz was recently discharged from the army air corps, in which he served as a colonel and executive officer.

The afternoon program will start with a discussion on "Soil Conservation in the Nursery," led by W. R. O'Brien, of the United States Soil Conservation Service. The final feature of the meeting will be "The \$20 Question," a quiz program on nursery subjects conducted by Arthur L. Watson, of Grand Rapids, who will act as moderator.

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.

Plans are rapidly taking shape for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the California Association of Nurserymen. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, September 23, 24 and 25.

Under the leadership of John McDonnell, of the McDonnell Nursery, Oakland, seven committees, composed of twenty-nine prominent nurserymen, are exerting every effort to make this the outstanding convention in the association's history. In addition, a committee of five ladies is working up a program for the nurserymen's wives.

Attendance at the convention is to be limited to members and their invited and registered guests. However, provision will be made for nonmembers to submit applications for membership during the convention and attend the sessions. These applications will either be approved by the appropriate chapters during the convention or at the next regular meeting following the convention. It is essential that members who intend to bring guests send a letter to Chairman McDonnell giving the names of the guests so that they may be properly registered and admitted. Hotel reservations should be made promptly.

Howard Sipe, manager of the Oakland convention and tourist department of the chamber of commerce, is in charge of registration and has informed Mr. McDonnell that the

Oakland group will provide for complete convention service.

The following committeemen have been appointed: Decorations—Harry Brock, chairman; John Lasagna. Entertainment—Raymond J. Burr, chairman; Herman J. Sandkuhle, Clifford Nelson, Bert Bertolero. Finance—Arthur E. Navlet, chairman; James Luff, Elmer Warren. Ladies' auxiliary—Mrs. Gordon Courtright, Mrs. Frank James, Mrs. Bert Bertolero, Mrs. Arthur Navlet, Mrs. Clarence Perkins. Publicity—Charles J. Burr, chairman; Rolly Langley, Norvell Gillespie, Walter Balch. Program—Frank James, chairman; Ed Farwell, George Budgen, William Schmidt. Reception—Gordon Courtright, chairman; Charles Armstrong, Ray Hartman, Patrick Casey, John Edwards, James F. Clarke, Reinhold Weber. Sergeant of arms (for all meetings)—G. W. Hinkley, chairman; Lewis D. Crane, Frank Weller, Edward Kennally and Jack Shelton.

WISCONSIN SUMMER PLANS.

The Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, will be host to the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association at the summer meeting, August 27 and 28. A member of the state association, the paper company has planned a full program for the nurserymen. Trips will be conducted through the paper mill, the company nursery and the state nursery. The cranberry marshes will also be visited.

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association is planning an exhibit for

the state fair this year. Plans have been drawn by the University of Wisconsin for an exhibit 24x24 feet, calling for thirty-seven evergreens of good size, to be donated by Wisconsin nurserymen.

NEW YORK NURSERYMEN PLAN MEETING.

The New York State Nurserymen's Association will meet at Cornell University, Ithaca, August 15; at the agricultural experiment station at Geneva August 16, and at Rochester August 17.

The program for August 15 at Cornell will include a tour of inspection in the morning, an association meeting in the afternoon and a round-table conference in the evening.

Experimental work on nursery problems will be inspected at the Geneva station August 16.

CONNECTICUT PLANS.

Bowling, swimming, horseshoes and a ball game in addition to a good meal with music and an interesting speaker will provide entertainment for the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association at its summer meeting at Lake Compounce, August 14. A preliminary report has been sent members by Arthur C. Bird, secretary, in order to facilitate matters at the business meeting.

THE twenty-fourth national flower and garden show is set for March 16 to 23, 1947, at Chicago.

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Shrubs and Trees,
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NOVELTIES IN ALL LINES.
Ask for wholesale catalog.

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Due to the fact that our price list will not be mailed until later, we feel that many nurserymen will want to buy from us as early as possible. We solicit your advance orders on these items at figures we believe to be well in line with good quality. The growing season has been one of the best, and we have never offered better young plants than we have this season. We have a fair supply of the items we list below, but expect to fill orders in rotation as accepted, so we candidly advise early purchases.

On some items we have quantities that will justify us to make better quotations if your orders are large enough. So if you need larger quantities, please write and describe your needs fully.

We have trucking facilities so that we can make delivery to your nursery of full truckloads at reasonable rates.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Five per cent (5%) and free packing when cash in full is sent with order. Two per cent (2%) in ten days from date of invoice. Thirty days net to those who have established credit or who furnish satisfactory references, allowing time to establish your rating through your references. C. O. D. shipments must be accompanied by at least 25% of full amount of order when order is sent.

No claims will be considered unless specifically made within ten days after receipt of stock.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

CORNUS AMOMUM, Silky Dogwood.

CORNUS SANGUINEA, Bloodtwig Dogwood.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA, Red Osier Dogwood.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	...

CYDONIA JAPONICA RUBRA, Red-flowering Quince. (Upright Type)

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
3 to 6 ins., c.	.75	6.00	...
6 to 12 ins., c.	1.25	10.00	...

DEUTZIA SCABRA, Varieties:

CRENATA ROSEA, Fl. Pl. Dbl. Pink Deutzia

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER, Dbl. Rose Deutzia

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	...

FORSYTHIA, Varieties:

VRIDISSIMA, Greenstem.

FORTUNE, Fortune.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.50	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	.60	4.50	40.00

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE, Amur River Privet.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
9 to 12 ins., 2 or more canes.	.50	4.50	40.00
12 to 18 ins., 2 or more canes.	.70	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins., 2 or more canes.	.85	7.50	65.00

LIGUSTRUM IBOLIUM, Ibolium Privet.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
9 to 12 ins., 2 or more canes.	.50	4.50	40.00
12 to 18 ins., 2 or more canes.	.70	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins., 2 or more canes.	.85	7.50	65.00

LIGUSTRUM OBTUSIFOLIUM, Ibolia Privet.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.30	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00

LIGUSTRUM SINENSE, Chinese or Amur South Privet.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ins., s.	.50	4.00	...
6 to 12 ins., s.	.75	6.00	...
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	...
18 to 24 ins., s.	1.50	12.50	...
12 to 18 ins., well br. s.	.30	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., well br. s.	.35	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft., well br. s.	.45	4.00	35.00

Note: No 3 canes or more plants have been graded out and the grading above quoted includes these. This applies to all privets listed above.

LONICERA, Bella Albida

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
White Belle Honeysuckle.	.40	3.50	30.00
6 to 12 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.50	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 ins., c.	1.00	7.50	...
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	...

LONICERA, Varieties:

TATARICA ALBA, White Tatarian Honeysuckle.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	...

TATARICA ROSEA, Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	...

CORNUS FLORIDA, White-flowering Dogwood.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	...
6 to 12 ins., s.	.20	1.75	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.35	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.45	4.00	35.00
Special Grafting Grade.	.45	4.00	35.00

CORNUS FLORIDA, White-flowering Dogwood.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	...
6 to 12 ins., s.	.20	1.75	15.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.35	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., s.	.45	4.00	35.00
Special Grafting Grade.	.45	4.00	35.00

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA, Glossy Abelia

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	1.25	10.00	...
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.75	15.00	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	2.50	20.00	...

ILEX OPACA, American Holly.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ins., s.	.50	4.00	35.00
6 to 9 ins., s.	.75	6.00	50.00
6 to 9 ins., tr.	1.25	10.00	...
9 to 12 ins., tr.	1.50	12.50	...

PHILADELPHUS, Varieties:

CORONARIUS, Sweet Mock

GRANDIFLORUS, Large Scintless Mock

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	...

SPIRAEA, BILLIARDI ROSEA, Billiard Spirea.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00

SPIRAEA, CALLOSA ROSEA, Pink Fortune Spirea.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., s.	1.25	10.00	...
12 to 18 ins., s.	1.75	15.00	...
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...
2 to 3 ft., br.	1.25	10.00	...

SPIRAEA REEVESIANA, Reeves Spirea.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	...

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI, Van Houtte Spirea.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.45	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 ins., c.	.50	4.50	40.00
12 to 18 ins., br.	1.00	7.50	60.00
18 to 24 ins., br.	1.25	10.00	85.00
2 to 3 ft., br.	2.00	15.00	...

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS, Coralberry.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.25	1.75	15.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.30	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 ins., br.	.75	6.00	50.00
2 to 3 ft., br.	1.00	7.50	...

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA, Lombardy Poplar.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
12 to 18 ins., c.	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 ins., c.	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft., c.	.50	4.00	35.00

SALIX, Varieties:

BABYLONICA, Babylonian Weeping Willow.

ELEGANTISSIMA, Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

VITELLINA PENDULA, Golden Weeping Willow.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., c.	.30	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 ins., c.	.35	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 ins., c.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft., c.	.65	5.00	45.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Per Red Cedar.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 9 ins., s.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
9 to 12 ins., s.	.45	4.00	35.00
Selected Grafting Grade, s.	.75	6.00	50.00
6 to 9 ins., tr.	.75	6.00	50.00
9 to 12 ins., tr.	.90	7.50	60.00
Selected Grafting Grade, tr.	1.00	8.00	75.00

TSUGA CANADENSIS, Canada Hemlock.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ins., tr.	.90	7.50	60.00
6 to 9 ins., tr.	1.00	8.00	75.00
9 to 12 ins., tr.	1.50	12.00	90.00
12 to 18 ins., tr.	2.00	17.50	...

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

ACER DASYCARPUM, Silver Maple

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., s.	...	1.25	10.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	\$0.75	\$6.00	...
18 to 24 ins., s.	\$0.20	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 ft., s.	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft., s.	.40	3.50	30.00

CATALPA SPECIOSA, Western Catalpa.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., s.	...	1.25	10.00
12 to 18 ins., s.	.20	1.75	15.00

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA, American Persimmon.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ins., s.	.20	1.75	15.00
6 to 12 ins., s.	.30	2.50	20.00

VINES

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, American Bittersweet.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
(Fruiting Strain, cutting grown).	...	\$0.50	\$4.00
6 to 12 ins., tr.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
12 to 18 ins., tr.	.75	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins., tr.	1.00	7.50	...

LONICERA JAPONICA, HALLIANA, Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
6 to 12 ins., l.	...	1.25	10.00
12 to 18 ins., l.	.20	1.75	15.00
6 to 12 ins., tr.	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 ins., tr.	.50	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 ins., heavy tr.	1.00	7.50	60.00

EVERGREENS

Trade Meetings

RUBAIYAT CHOSEN ALL-AMERICA ROSE.

Rubaiyat, entry of the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., was selected as the 1947 introduction at the meeting of the All-America Rose Selections, Inc., at its meeting, July 15, at the Georgian hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Rubaiyat is a bright red bloom, with a long pointed bud, is characterized by free and continuous flowering and has a good, vigorous, healthy bush. The 1947 introduction will be out by September, but photographs, color plates and mats will be ready before September and can be secured from the secretary, W. Ray Hastings, Box 675, Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles Perkins, Newark, N. Y., was elected president of All-America Rose Selections, Inc., for the coming year, and with him, Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa., will serve as vice-president, and W. Ray Hastings, Harrisburg, Pa., will continue as secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is composed of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Pyle, with J. A. Armstrong, Ontario, Cal.; E. Dering, Scappoose, Ore.; Gerard Klyn, Mentor, O., and Leon DeStaute, Montebello, Cal. L. C. Bobbink, Bobbink & Atkins, East Rutherford, N. J., is an honorary life member of the group.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Chicago in January, preceding the annual meeting of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association.

LONG ISLAND NURSERYMEN BUY GROUP INSURANCE.

A group insurance plan for nursery employees was inaugurated by the Long Island Nurserymen's Association at its meeting July 2, held at the clubhouse at Bethpage state park. The plan allows \$1,000 life insurance, \$1,000 accidental death and dismemberment insurance and \$15 weekly sickness and accident benefit. Jac Bulk, Howard Taylor and Charles Mouquin were appointed as trustees to collect the premiums and turn them over to the insurance company.

Walton Scherer, president of the Long Island association, presided as convention delegates were informed how members felt in regard to matters which were to be brought up when the American Association of Nurserymen met at Miami Beach. Guests present at the meeting were Howard C. Taylor, president of the New York State Nurserymen's As-

sociation, and Peter J. Van Melle, president of the Allied Retail Nurserymen's Association, who invited the members to attend the meeting of the New York State Nurserymen's Association to be held at Ithaca in August.

Charles R. Mouquin, Sec'y.

MARYLAND MEETING.

Members of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association were invited to spend a field day at the Beltsville research center and the plant introduction gardens at Glenn Dale, July 30, to witness new developments in the science of plant growth and conferred with specialists on particular problems on the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture.

To be seen were new hardy chrysanthemums and peach varieties; breeding work on azaleas, stocks and snapdragons; propagation procedure on growing seedlings and the growing of flowering plants in nutrient culture; new propagation methods for various bulbs and corms; the propagation of plants under artificial light; work on lilies and other vege-

tatively propagated plants; light studies on greenhouse chrysanthemums, and demonstrations on the use of new insecticides, fungicides and weed killers.

Government plant scientists present included Dr. F. P. Cullinan, Dr. S. L. Emsweller, Dr. J. R. Magness, Dr. F. C. Bradford, Dr. V. T. Stoutemyer, Dr. Philip Brierley, Dr. Neal Stuart, Dr. Guy Yerkes and Dr. W. D. McClellan. Horticulturists, entomologists and plant pathologists from the University of Maryland were also on hand for consultation.

LAKE COUNTY ELECTION.

The Lake County Nurserymen's Association held its annual dinner meeting June 25 at Painesville, O. A tour of the local nurseries and a demonstration of land clearing methods were on the program for the afternoon. The dinner was held at the Parmly hotel, and the election of officers followed.

The officers for the coming year

Maloney's

Offer for Fall and Spring delivery
2-year Standard Apple, Sweet and Sour Cherry, Plum and Standard Pear. Also **2-year Shrubs**, bushy, well rooted, twice transplanted.

Evergreens, three times transplanted, properly sheared, earth balled, or moss balled. Mail us your list of wants.

We would appreciate your surplus list; we need **Roses, Berries**, certain varieties of **Ornamental Trees, Vines**, etc. Write for our surplus and want list.



**MALONEY BROS.
NURSERY CO., INC.**
Danville, New York

FAMOUS CUSHION MUMS

Pink, white, red, bronze. \$4.00 per 100, \$37.50 per 1000. **YELLOW CUSHION** and **LITTLE BOB**, \$6.00 per 100, \$55.00 per 1000. **NEW GOLD CUSHION**, \$10.00 per 100.

Big Chrysanthemum catalog.

WONDERLAND NURSERIES
Ellersong, Va.

Book orders early.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

SNEED NURSERY COMPANY

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Oklahoma City, Okla.

WRITE US ABOUT—

- Evergreen Liners
- Shade Trees
- Specimen Evergreens
- Flowering Shrubs
- General Assortment of Stock.

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.
Charles City, Iowa

PLEASE QUOTE

We want to buy 50 Carloads of **B&B EVERGREENS** for delivery spring 1947.

Send us your list of varieties, quantities available and prices.

Write to

B. B. BROWN

W. G. Farrier Plant Co.
Omaha, Tex.

200,000 ROSEBUSHES

2-yr. Budded Stock

Good standard and patented varieties. Individual packing for counter trade if desired. Bundles of ten or carloads.

Write for our wholesale price list.

M. OLIVER FLOWER FARMS
Box 88 Tyler, Texas



Growers of a complete
line of deciduous and
coniferous species.

JEWELL NURSERIES, INC.
Lake City, Minn

Northern-grown Stock

Send
for
Price
List.

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES
St. Paul 6, Minn.

ORNAMENTALS TREES SHRUBS EVERGREENS

Wholesale growers of a
general assortment for
the best Landscape Plantings

BRYANT'S NURSERIES
PRINCETON ILLINOIS

The **CHRYSANTHEMUM**
CATALOG you cannot afford
to be without.

WONDERLAND NURSERIES
Ellerson, Va.

BURTON'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS.
RARE ITEMS YOU DO NOT
FIND IN MOST LISTS! *Write!*
HILLTOP NURSERIES
EASTOWN, OHIO

are Thorne Brewster, president; David Dugan, vice-president, and Miss Margaret Sessler, secretary-treasurer.

After the election, Dr. L. C. Chadwick, of the department of horticulture at Ohio State University, discussed recent developments in the trade.

ST. LOUIS MEETING.

THE Landscape and Nurserymen's Association of Greater St. Louis held its regular July meeting at Tilles park, St. Louis, Mo., July 8 at 3 p. m. The business meeting was short, after which the group participated in a picnic for the members and their families. Clarence McGovern, Fred Larsen and Reginald Wilson were in charge of the picnic.

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICERS.

Norman H. Cole, of Bluefield, was elected president of the West Virginia Nurserymen's Association at the association meeting July 7. J. W. Young, Beckmore, was named vice-president, with F. Waldo Craig, Charleston, as secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be at Charleston in February.

INDIANAPOLIS OFFICERS.

Merrill Esterline was elected president of the Indianapolis Landscape Association at a recent meeting. His fellow officers are E. C. Zaring, vice-president; Kenneth Randel, secretary, and Edward Maschmeyer, treasurer.

SPECIALIZING in pansies, Saul Schutzbank has established the Rosaul Gardens at Lakewood, N. J. In the field for the past year, he is now erecting a small greenhouse.

S. E. SMITH, who operated the Bryan Nursery, Bryan, O., has moved the business to Frontier, Mich., where he is operating as the Frontier Nursery, Smith & Bowman, proprietors. Mr. Smith was at one time owner of the St. Peter Greenhouse, St. Peter, Minn.

FRED AND WILMA CLYDE, formerly in business as proprietors of Clyde Gardens, 8916 Southwest Twenty-eighth avenue, Portland, Ore., have moved to a new and larger location of ten acres. They will do business in the future as Clydemont Farms, 11506 Southwest Thirty-fifth drive, Portland, and will not only continue their landscape construction and retail nursery work, but will enter the wholesale local trade with seedlings and market plants of pansies and hardy perennials.

FALL BULBS

IMPORTED
DIRECT FROM HOLLAND

TULIPS
HYACINTHS
NARCISSUS
CROCUS
SNOWDROPS
SCILLA

Send for Price List

WILLIS NURSERY CO.
Ottawa, Kansas
Wholesale Nurserymen

EVERGREENS

Highest quality northern-grown evergreens.

BROWN DEER NURSERIES

Operated by
HOLTEN & HUNKEL CO.
P. O. Box 1747
Milwaukee 1, Wis.



Wholesale growers of the best
Ornamental Evergreens,
Deciduous Trees,
Shrubs and Roses.

Write for our current trade list.

THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.
Painesville, Ohio

BUXUS SEMP. WELLERII

(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)
Only Boxwood proved hardy in Northern States for Twenty Years.

Ask for our Perennial catalog.
WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.
Leading Perennial Growers
Holland, Mich.



EVERGREENS

Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE AT MIAMI BEACH.

[Continued from page 12.]

Ill., who now has an 82-inch sailfish to hang on his office wall. Secretary Dick White took the booby prize for the smallest fish, not to mention those whose hooks went without a nibble.

About eighty-five nurserymen and members of their families flew by Pan-American clippers early in the morning to Havana, Cuba. Limousines met the group at the Havana airport and transferred them to the Caballeria docks at downtown Havana, where they crossed Havana bay in small launches to Morro Castle, an irregular rock fortification now used by the Cuban navy. Built over 300 years ago, the castle has innumerable points of interest, which were explained by the guides. Returning to the mainland, and to the limousines, the tour continued through the city to the Cuban capitol building, where a tour of the building was made. It was required that the men wear coats in the building, and since most of the nurserymen had left theirs behind because of the hot weather, a hearty laugh was provided for all when the men squeezed into the tight-fitting gray coats provided by the Cuban government. Marble floors and walls, frescoed ceiling decorated with 24-carat gold, bronze and gold chandeliers and solid mahogany furnishings throughout the building awed the sight-seers. Luncheon was specially arranged at the Capitolio Nacional restaurant on the fourth floor of the capitol. Part of the group is shown at luncheon there in the picture on page 12.

In the afternoon the tour continued through the city, with stops at the cathedral, El Templete, Columbus cemetery, the Corona cigar factory and a rum distillery. Cigars and rum made a good share of the souvenirs which were declared at the customs inspection when the returning planes landed at Miami. Along the drive the presidential and governor's palaces were seen, and the residential section, with its wealthy homes and beautiful gardens. Homes are ornate, and grill fences enclose gardens dense with foliage of tropical plants. Avenues of palms, rubber trees and pines beautify the city, and parks with colorful flowers, especially cannas, are oases in the densely populated city.

Various Notes.

President Arthur Hill, when finally persuaded to go for a swim one moon-

lit evening, walked right into the Atlantic ocean with his best sport shoes on.

W. C. Griffing, Beaumont, Tex., spent the month of July in Florida visiting friends and relatives there in addition to attending the convention. He visited the grounds of his old nursery, near McClenny, where Griffing Bros. Nursery was started more than sixty years ago. Mr. Griffing provided the cut flowers which decorated the speakers' table at the Thursday afternoon session. And Wednesday evening, open house was held at the home of Mr. Griffing's brother Arthur, at Miami.

F. R. Kilner, editor of the Ameri-

MULLINS PLANT FARMS

410 Brookfield Ave., Chattanooga 4, Tenn.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Boysenberry, Thornless Boysenberry, Youngberry, Raspberry

Plants grown in east Tennessee are recognized by prominent plant authorities as the best to be had. To our knowledge this is the only large-scale plant-producing area where plants are grown on virgin soil.

You can't go wrong in choosing our plants.

We shall have the following varieties the coming season:

AROMA	DUNLAP	MARSHALL	TENNESSEE BEAUTY
BLAKEMORE	FAIRFAX	MISSIONARY	TENNESSEE SHIPPER
BRIGHTMORE	KLONDIKE	PREMIER	TENNESSEE SUPREME
CATSKILL	KLONMORE	SIERRA	

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

EVERMORE	GEMZATA	PROGRESSIVE	STREAMLINER
GEM	MASTODON	ROCKHILL	

Boysenberry, Thornless Boysenberry, Youngberry, Latham and Cumberland Raspberry.

PRICES QUOTED UPON REQUEST.

PLANTS OFFERED SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE.

MULLINS PLANT FARMS, 410 Brookfield Ave., Chattanooga 4, Tenn.

All Inquiries and Orders from West of the Rockies should be sent to:

BRENTWOOD BERRY GARDENS

140 S. Carmelina Ave., Los Angeles 24, Cal.

Exclusive Western Agent for MULLINS PLANT FARMS

We also offer Cameron Thornless Blackberry, Loganberry, Washington, Willamette, Sunrise, Cuthbert, Indian Summer, Lloyd George, Evans and Munger Blackcap and Sodus Purple Raspberry, Cherry Rhubarb, Paradise and M. Washington Asparagus.

A large nursery in the north, one of the oldest in the state, writes, "We were well pleased with stock purchased from you during the past two years, and would like to place our order for coming fall and winter with you." Other nurseries and growers have written in a similar vein.

Wholesale price list and catalog sent upon request as soon as ready.

BRENTWOOD BERRY GARDENS

140 S. Carmelina Ave.

Los Angeles 24, Cal.

GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and BERRY PLANTS

Can also supply Currant lineouts and cuttings.

Known to the Wholesale Trade for Small Fruit Plants of Superior Quality Since 1890.

F. E. SCHIFFERLI & SON NURSERIES
Fredonia, N. Y.

can Nurseryman, missed his first A. A. N. convention in fifteen years because of ill health. His daughter,

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.

BRIDGEPORT INDIANA

Established 1875

FRUIT TREES

GINKGO

NORWAY MAPLE

SOFT MAPLE

SWEET GUM

THURLOW WILLOW

WELL GROWN EVER- GREENS, in variety.

WE OFFER...

APPLE - PEACH

GRAPE - PRIVET

SHRUBS

Write for Quotations

NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

Neosho, Mo.

RED LAKE CURRANTS

RED RASPBERRIES

Hansen's BUSH CHERRY

PARADISE ASPARAGUS

ANDREWS NURSERY

FARIBAULT, MINN.

We wish to purchase...

Evergreens, Fruit Trees,
Shrubs, etc.

Send your surplus list to

THE PONTIAC NURSERY CO., Romeo, Mich.

RHUBARB

Chipman's Canada Red
25,000 No. 1. divisions

BASS NURSERY
Chadron, Neb.

Joan, assistant on the magazine, covered the convention.

James Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich., who returned from service last fall, flew his own plane to Miami, making an overnight stop at Daytona Beach at the request of the navy.

Dick Krieger, Krieger's Wholesale Nursery, Bridgman, Mich., visited the police station at Key West, Fla., to pay a \$1 fine for illegal parking. He insists that he put the money in the wrong parking meter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jung, Randolph, Wis., brought their son, J. W. Jung, Jr., to the convention, during his leave from the navy.

Ivan Congdon, North Collins, N. Y., took the Chicago train and was met on his return at Chicago by Mrs. Congdon. They drove back to New York, calling on various members of the trade on the way home.

Gardner's Nursery, Rocky Hill, Conn., has purchased the Gillett Fern & Flower Farm, Southwick, Mass.

New offices will be built for the Shawnee Nurseries, Shawnee, Kan., which Proprietor Frank Plumm expects to have ready by September.

Charlie Fiore, not only responsible for catching the largest fish at the convention, is also believed to be responsible for the hotboxes which resulted in the Pullman cars in which he was traveling. Going to Miami the car of the eastern train in which he rode became so hot that passengers had to sleep in the observation car. On the return trip passengers in Mr. Fiore's car on the Chicago train had to move to other cars when the temperature shot up to the top of the thermometer.

Reported to have come from the greatest distance to attend the convention were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanek, of Stanek & Son, Spokane, Wash.

Eugene Boerner, Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., stopped over at Miami for the first part of the convention on his way home from a business trip to California.

Possessors of the pinkest Florida tans are Harley Deems, who requests that no one even breathe near his back; Kimball Andrews, whose face is a perfect advertisement for his Sunrise raspberries, and Mrs. Walter Montfort, whose sunburned feet made it impossible for her to wear shoes.

Paper hats from the Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia., were favors at the first session of the general meeting, and match folders from the city of Milwaukee, where the A. A. N. has been invited for its 1948 convention, were favors at the closing session.

NORTHERN-GROWN Lining-out STOCK

Even grade, grown in peat-prepared beds. Handled and packed to reach you in perfect condition. Evergreens ready Sept. 1; Maple, Oct. 10.

2000 Black Hills Spruce, 4-yr. tr., 6 to 8 ins. \$85.00

2000 Black Hills Spruce, 4-yr. tr., 4 to 6 ins. 60.00

1000 Colorado Blue Spruce, 5-yr. tr., 6 to 10 ins. 85.00

400 Canadian Hemlock, 4-yr. tr., 8 to 10 ins. \$30.00

200 Canadian Hemlock, 4-yr. tr., 4 to 8 ins. 20.00

200 Fraser's Fir, 4-yr. tr., 6 to 12 ins. 25.00

Per 1000

Black Hills Spruce, 2-yr., 2-in. seedlings \$20.00

Colorado Blue Spruce, 2-yr., 2 to 3-in. seedlings 25.00

Douglas Fir, 2-yr., 2 to 3-in. seedlings 30.00

American Arborvitae, 2-yr., 2 to 3-in. seedlings 20.00

BARBERRY THUNBERGI SEEDLINGS Per 1000

4 to 6 ins. \$12.00

6 to 8 ins. 20.00

HARD or SUGAR MAPLE Per 100

6 to 8 ft., branched \$50.00

8 to 10 ft., branched 75.00

FERNS

Hardy Ostrich Fern, 2½ to 3 ft. Grows most any place. September and October best time to plant. \$6.00 per 100 clumps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash with order, please.

J. R. PALMER & SON

Blackduck, Minn.

We Offer for Fall and Spring Shipment

Peach, Apple, Plum and Apricot, 1 and 2-year. We are also booking orders for Apple and Pear Grafts.

We also have a few carloads of 5 to 6-ft. and 6 to 8-ft. Glauca, Canadensis, Hill's Dundee, Keteleeri, Column, Irish, Pfitzer and Virginiana Junipers and Mugho Pine. Also a few thousand Red Oak, American Ash, Chinese Elm, Sweet Gum, Tulip, Lombardy and Carolina Poplar. Redbud, 6 to 8 ft. up to 3-in. caliper.

Mail in your want list early!

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO.

Phone 64 FARINA, ILL.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We can book orders now for spring delivery on the following varieties: Mastodon, Gem, Premier, Catskill, Pathfinder, Temple and all other standard varieties.

H. D. RICHARDSON & CO.

Willards, Md.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens — Shrubs

Asparagus — Rhubarb

Send for Complete Trade List

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NEW CARLISLE, O.

LINING-OUT EVERGREENS and AZALEAS

Sturdy Plants.

DUNLAP NURSERIES

Knoxville 16, Tenn.

WE OFFER FOR 1946-47 SEASON

RED RASPBERRY, No. 1 Suckers and Transplants. Specializing in Indian Summer, Taylor and Chief. We can at last offer the **Indian Summer Everbearer** in quantities to warrant your featuring them to your trade.

BLACK AND PURPLE RASPBERRY, best varieties in No. 1 tips.

GRAPEVINES, all common varieties in 2-yr. No. 1 and 1-yr. No. 1.

BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS and other small fruit plants.

H. E. CONGDON NURSERY
North Collins, N. Y.

NURSEYMEN

We are now booking orders for fall shipment.

2-year Apple;

Also 1-year Apple

1-year Peach

June-bud Peach

1 and 2-year Grape

Privet

Red Raspberry

Black Raspberry

Blackberry

Dewberry

Boysenberry, regular and thornless

Youngberry

Also other items. Write for prices.

ROLLERS WHOLESALE NURSERY
Rogers, Ark.

BLUEBERRY PLANTS

are our specialty
1, 2 and 3-yr.-old

*Special prices in
Wholesale Lots for
Fall Delivery*

Write for prices to the

AIRLINE BLUEBERRY FARM
606 Butterfield Drive
EAST LANSING, MICH.

THANK YOU For Your Past Patronage

We expect to have our usual large supply of stock. Would appreciate quoting on your Small Fruit Plant Wants.

L. J. RAMBO'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES
Bridgman, Michigan.

GARDENS FOR PRIZE HOMES.

The Chicago Tribune, which last winter awarded \$24,000 in prizes for practical home designs in its Chicago-land prize homes competition and is now sponsoring construction of some twenty of those prize homes in Chicago and suburbs, July 7 featured landscaping advice for two of the houses in its color graphic section.

Gerald F. Nelson, landscape architect and president of Swain Nelson Co., Glenview, Ill., created the landscaping plan for Tribune prize home No. 12, designed by Frederick E. Sloan, Golf, Ill., for a 50x150-foot building site. Earl O. Blair, of Simons, West & Blair, Chicago, suggested the plantings for Tribune prize home No. 18, designed by Howard J. Uebelhack, Wilmette, Ill., for a 75x150-foot lot. The Uebelhack design is now being built on sites in Wheaton and in Highland Park as part of the Tribune's prize homes building program.

Full-color interpretations of the landscaping suggestions for both houses, along with keyed diagrams which identified the recommended plantings, were presented in the Tribune's July 7 feature. In an accompanying article, the landscape designers explained the reasons for plantings which they suggested.

"The elements of the plan are simple," said Mr. Nelson of his landscaping proposals for the Sloan design. "In front a tree on each side frames the house and softens the lines of the architecture. Low spreading evergreens, a columnar Chinese cedar and a birch give an all-year pleasant setting. A low evergreen ground cover, myrtle, is used on both sides of the walk approaching the house.

"Along the steppingstones leading from the front entrance to the rear there is ground cover on either side. On the opposite side, an ornamental fence encloses the service yard. It is covered by climbing roses.

"By some planting around the borders a feeling of privacy is given to the rear of the lot. Flowers surrounding the stone platform are given background by panels of clipped evergreens on each side. A shade tree, preferably a honey locust which will not shade the flowers too much, gives cool shade to the terrace.

"East of the terrace you enter a playground area where children may play in full view of a mother in the kitchen. Leading south from the play area is a walk to the garden. Dwarf espalier fruit trees are on one side, underplanted with an evergreen ground cover.

"Panels at the sides of the lawn

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surround the terrace and lawn with favorite flowering shrubs and small trees and provide limited screen planting. These specimens could be underplanted with a low evergreen ground cover. Winter creeper, myrtle or pachysandra will give a year-around green cover and will never grow tall enough to compete with or smother the specimen plants."

Mr. Blair sought to preserve a feeling of openness and spaciousness in his landscaping for the Uebelhack prize design.

"If you have a house with a nice architectural design," he observed, "don't hide it. Don't plant six of something where three will suffice. Nine-tenths of houses are overplanted."

Landscaping about the one-story Uebelhack prize home according to his recommendations would not be expensive, says Mr. Blair, and would require little maintenance. The items which he suggests in the Tribune feature are easily obtainable, he points out, and are plants hardy enough to resist the winter cold in the Chicago area.

He also includes a honey locust, which he terms the most satisfactory of shade trees, in the yard. The honey locust is disease resistant, he says, and its foliage is light enough to permit some sun to go through so that the lawn beneath will not die.

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following plant patents were issued during June, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 697. Rose plant. Theodore J. Morris, Van Nuys, Cal. assignor to Germania Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, Cal. A new and useful variety of hybrid tea rose plant, characterized particularly by its great vigor of growth, its prolific blooming habit and the intense fragrance, good keeping qualities and predominantly rose-madder color of its flowers.

No. 698. Hibiscus plant. Herbert C. Swim, Ontario, Cal., assignor to Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, Cal. A new and distinct variety of hibiscus plant, characterized as to novelty by color combination of its flowers; by the floriferousness of the plants and their ability to begin flowering while still young; by the large size of the flowers and by form of petals in the early stage of bloom; by the free-branching habit of growth and, by the size, form, color, texture and shape of leaves.

No. 699. Apple tree. Albert F. Etter, Ettersburg, Cal., assignor to George C. Roeding, Jr., Niles, Cal. A new variety of apple tree, characterized by fruit having good size; skin polished, white during early stages of maturity and assuming a yellow hue at maturity; medium-heavy skin, and white, tender, juicy flesh.

No. 700. Flowering quince plant. Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Cal. A new and distinct variety of flowering quince plant with features in combination, characterized particularly by the double petalage of the flowers, its scarlet-red coloring, its resistance to disease and its upright branch growth.

No. 701. Flowering quince plant. Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Cal. A new and distinct variety of flowering quince plant with features in combination, characterized particularly by the double petalage of the flowers, its pure white untinted coloring, its resistance to disease and its upright branch growth.

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TRI-COUNTY MEETING.

The forty-ninth meeting of the Tri-County chapter of the California Association of Nurserymen was held June 28 at the Pierpont Inn, Ventura, with Walter J. Knecht presiding.

President Knecht informed the members of the recent hospitalization of both Karl Opitz and Mrs. Nellie Wade because of major operations.

As part of the Tri-County membership drive, lists of nonmembers were presented to the membership committee. J. H. Hume volunteered to contact nonmember nurserymen in the San Luis Obispo area.

Mr. Knecht announced his selection of Clarence Mets, George Steelman and T. B. Stribling, Jr., as the committee to present nominations for officers at the next meeting.

It was voted to have the July meeting at Ventura and the August meeting at Santa Barbara. Mrs. Arthur Verhelle invited the members to be her guests at a barbecue in August. Bert T. Kallman suggested that the date of the August meeting coincide with that of the Santa Barbara Fiesta and that the state officers be invited to attend. This suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Karl W. Opitz, Sec'y.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

The July meeting of the Central California Nurserymen's Association was an annual picnic held at Flood park, near Palo Alto, July 11. This large park contains a swimming pool, baseball diamonds, a horseshoe-pitching area and fireplaces. Members and their families renewed old acquaintances and made new friends at the gathering. Attendance this year was not so large as it had been in the past. Because of the lack of employees many nurserymen could not leave their businesses for an afternoon meeting. Contrary to the report made in an earlier issue, there will be a meeting August 8, at which time the annual election of officers will be held. The place of this meeting has not been announced.

The Beall Greenhouses are the newest additions to the trade in this area. Mr. and Mrs. Beall are newcomers in this area, but have had experience in the business in the state of Washington. They will operate a retail nursery and cut flower business and plan to sell surplus cut flowers on the San Francisco market.

William P. Martin, who has been calling on the nursery trade for a fertilizer company, has joined the extension division of the University of California as a soils specialist. He

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Seedlings—Apple, Pear, Shade Trees

Dwarf Fruit Trees	Chestnuts	Espalier Trees
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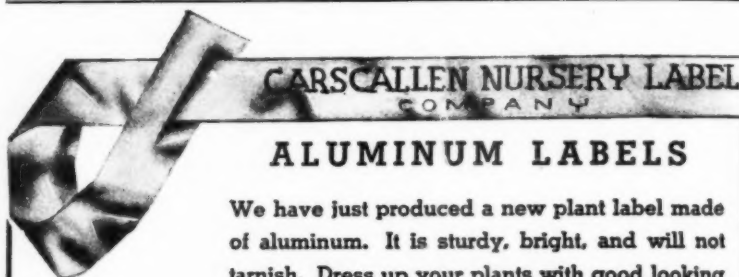
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Dependable growers
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will make his headquarters at Berkeley, but will work with farmers all over the state.

Charles J. Hayward, nursery inspector in San Francisco county for the past few years, has resigned and taken the position of manager of the Peerless Spray Co., at Covina. The operations of this firm are said to be largely contract spraying of the larger orchards and orange groves in the southern part of the state.

The use of parasitic diseases to control insects in nurseries and orchards

is one of the latest developments of the University of California. The work is being conducted by Dr. Harry B. Smith, with headquarters at Riverside. This is a natural development from the success the state has had in breeding parasitic insects which have been released in nurseries and which, without being harmful to nursery stock, have destroyed pests which could not be controlled by spraying.

Chemical and Engineering News reports the insecticide outlook as

generally unpromising. This is especially true of those insecticides which use arsenic as an ingredient.

There are about 150 inspected nurseries in San Mateo county. The population there is about 500,000.

The Nelson Nurseries, San Leandro, have one of the largest displays of tuberous-rooted begonias in the bay area.

Work on private estates by the Leonard Coates Nurseries, San Jose, is keeping ten men occupied full time. The work is behind schedule because of lack of labor, and new business for this fall is ahead of that for many years. Ray Hartman, of the Leonard Coates Nurseries is in the east. He attended the A. A. N. convention at Miami Beach, Fla.

Breen & Justice, Berkeley, were low bidders on the project of the N. A. C. A. at Moffett field, Sunnyvale. Their bid was about \$50,000. This is the largest job of the kind that has come up for several years. During the war Moffett field was the home base for thirty-five or forty lighter-than-air ships, which patrolled the waters of this area for enemy shipping. It is now reduced considerably in size, but is a permanent post, and new quarters are being built for the personnel.

Clyde Stocking, San Jose rosarian, flew east to the A. A. N. convention.

The growing of gladioli by amateurs and professionals is on the upgrade in this area. Reason given is that it is now possible to grow good gladioli by using DDT as a dust to control thrips. W. B. B.

CATALOGS RECEIVED.

Bulk & Co., Boskoop, Holland—Wholesale price list of conifers, trees and shrubs, roses, phlox and peonies, 44 pages and cover, 5 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches.

William M. Hunt & Co., New York, N. Y.—Retail catalog of daffodil, crocus, tulip, hyacinth, lily and miscellaneous bulbs, illustrated, 16 pages, 8 x 11 inches.

F. Lagomarsino & Sons, Sacramento, Cal.—Descriptive catalog of fall bulbs, including daffodil, hyacinth, tulip, lily and iris, fully illustrated in color, 32 pages, 9 x 12 inches.

Edward Auten, Jr., Princeville, Ill.—Wholesale and retail price list of peonies, 16 pages, 4 x 9 inches.

M. Oliver Flower Farms, Tyler, Tex.—Descriptive price list of rose, chrysanthemum, daisy, iris, flowering shrubs and bulbs, illustrated, partly in color, 28 pages, 6 x 9 inches.

F. J. Grootendorst & Sons, Boskoop, Holland—Wholesale price list of evergreens, trees and shrubs, azaleas, rhododendrons, lilacs, peonies, hardy perennials, delphinium and phlox, 70 pages and cover, 6 1/4 x 9 3/8.

THE Inglewood Nursery, Inglewood, Cal., has been sold by George W. Matson to Lewis M. Hammond and Leo G. Bradford.

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CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED
EVERGREENS
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FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
FRUIT TREES
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1000 Specimen Dwarf Boxwood, 18 to 24 ins.
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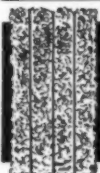
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NOTICE

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WM. A. JOHNSTON

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PLANT NOTES.

[Continued from page 25.]

inch thick, spreading rather conservatively into broad mats and delighting one with its good nature. In May it breaks out in a feathery rash of pale blue, more abundantly than most other small ones which are usually considered shy bloomers.

The wee *G. nana* is an even smaller and more restrained plant on the same order as the preceding one and is also less lavish in its floral gifts, while *G. pygmaea* is still smaller. Incidentally, the last-named may be hard to locate, but the others are generally available in this country.

There are several others (a dozen or more), including the rather tender, glaucous-leaved beauty, *G. incanescens*, but enough has been said to indicate the wealth of good garden material that awaits a careful search among the globe daisies. All that I know are easy to grow from seeds and from cuttings.

Hieracium Bombycinum.

It is always well, because of their spreading habits, to look on all hieraciums with suspicion. If you have had as many painful experiences with the genus as I have had, it will be a pleasure to you to know that the group does contain a few well behaved kinds. Not many of the latter have yet reached our shores, but one, *H. bombycinum*, a restrained and at the same time a lovely plant, is available in a few nurseries. Instead of the fierce aggressiveness of the familiar orange hawkweed, *H. aurantiacum*, our present plant makes restrained tufts of silvery, silky leaves, over which shine a profusion of golden-yellow daisies in spring. That description of the plant may not sound exciting to you, but acquaintance with it will show many uses in the landscape. It is easy and permanent in full sun and well drained soil, with an emphasis on good drainage. We have had it here for years on our light sand, where it gives no trouble at all except when planted where the water cannot get away from its crown when the snow is leaving in spring. Propagation is easy from seeds, and it may also be divided.

Garden Picture No. 3.

North walls are usually drab affairs, given over to mosses and lichens. These forms of plant life are interesting to the student, but they are seldom ornamental, except to denote or simulate age in the garden. But north walls need not of necessity be dull. On the contrary, they may be both interesting in their mosses and beautiful in their higher forms of plant life. I have one in mind at the

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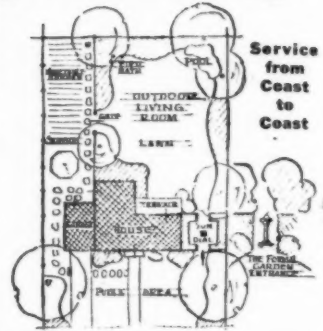
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Francis A. Robinson, president, is a partner of Robinson & Parnham, member of American Association of Nurserymen; in active professional landscape practice for many years.

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moment which gives me pleasure no matter what time of year I visit that garden. As I just came from there, I shall say a few words about one small portion of it.

That part of this north wall had as its main feature a planting of shade-loving small ferns. It could have contained many more species, of course, if the owner had been a fern collector rather than a gardener, though it then might lack some of its present charm. The soil used in the wall is nonacid, and the rocks are limestone; so the owner had to confine his choice to lovers of an alkaline diet, and he chose well, I think, when he selected the following kinds: *Asplenium platyneuron* (A. ebeneum), the ebony spleenwort of gardens; *Asplenium trichomanes* (maidenhair spleenwort), a lovely little mite of three to six inches, with evergreen tufts; *Cystopteris fragilis* (fragile bladder

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Pioneer Seedling Growers on the Pacific Coast since 1914. Specializing in fruit tree seedlings, Angiers Rooted Quince Cuttings, and Rooted English Privet, Norway Maple, 3 yr., Bra., and E. W. Birch, 3 yr., Bra. We are pretty well sold out for 1946 winter delivery.

LETTER

A year ago we sent letters out to all of our customers asking them to send in their orders for 1946 fall delivery so that we would know about how many seeds to plant to take care of our business. About three-fourths of our customers sent in their orders, but one-fourth did not. The ones sending in their orders are protected now. Those that did not send in their orders a year ago are sending their orders now, but it is too late. It is a disappointment to us when we cannot fill the orders, and it is a disappointment to the customer, and we are afraid some varieties of seedlings are unobtainable at this time.

Dear fellow nurserymen, right now is the time for us to provide for all varieties of seeds to grow the seedlings for fall of 1947 delivery. If you will send in your order to us now, it will be a help in determining how many seeds to plant to take care of your orders. You will not lose anything by this, because you will not be charged any more than the prices that are set by the seedling growers in the spring of 1948. You know as well as we do that the conditions over the whole world are so unsettled it is hard to know how to plan ahead, but if we can work together, we believe it will help both the seller and the buyer. Thanking you for past favors and with best wishes to every nurseryman, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Pacific Coast Nursery.

By John Holmason & Sons, Props.

fern), whose lovely, bright green, delicately cut, 6-inch fronds are a summer-long delight; *Pellaea densa*, the delightful little (four to six inches) cliff brake from the west; *Pellaea atropurpurea*, an eastern version of the cliff brake, growing up to eight or ten inches tall; *Polypodium falcatum* (Kellogg's polypody), a west coast polypody of 6-inch to 10-inch stature that behaves well in the east if given lime and shade; *Polypodium vulgare*, the common polypody of North America and Europe.

When I saw the wall in late June, color was being supplied mostly with fumitories, including *Corydalis cheilanthifolia*, *C. lutea*, *C. aurea* and *C.*

sempervirens, aided and abetted by several forms of incrustated saxifragas, whose silvered rosettes are always welcome throughout the year.

As most of the plants mentioned are well known, little further comment will be needed. I should like, though, to make a plea for more ferns, especially in neighborhood nurseries. If you are neglecting fern culture, you are missing a profitable use of your work. I should also like to make a plea for the last two corydalis species mentioned, both natives of eastern states. It is true that they are little more than winter annuals, or perhaps biennials at best, and therefore are of rather limited use to the nurseryman. I found, however, that I could sell them readily if I had small plants in pots when the plants in the garden were at their best. The first gets up to six or eight inches in height, with yellow flowers, as the name indicates. Although the books tell us that the other gets up to two feet tall, it rarely exceeded half that height here, producing its yellow-tipped, pink to rose-colored flowers through much of the summer. Both self-sow quite freely.

Sand Lily.

A display of *Leucocrinum montanum* the past spring in a friend's den recalls a pleasant part of my garden life years ago and prompts me to say a few words in its praise. It does not possess the flaunting beauty of the crocus, of course, to which it has been compared by some, but it has many endearing charms, including an appearance in early spring when any flower, no matter how unassuming it may be, is appreciated. It also has the ability to get along on little moisture after the spring supply has been exhausted by the heat of summer. In fact, the plant is then dormant, as are so many spring-flowering bulbs, and no doubt could exist without any moisture. However, its disappearing act creates a problem in its use in landscaped areas. It means that one must make some provision to clothe the space left bare by its passing, and if the sand lily has been used in fairly broad masses, as it should be for good landscape effects, it calls for a generous supply of shallow-rooted plants. In the garden mentioned, the area is partly planted to *Thymus albus* and partly to little annuals like *Gilia lutea* (our old friend *Gilia micrantha* and *Leptosiphon hybridus* under a new name) and *Melampodium cinereum*. Sand lily flowers are white, funnel-shaped and stemless (much of the tube is below the surface) and are abundantly produced in early spring. A sandy

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HELP WANTED

Working foreman, for well established southern nursery and landscape firm, who knows plant materials and can handle men, plant, prune and do general landscape work from small landscape plans. Permanent year-around work. Give age, experience, references and minimum pay required. Address Box 456, care of American Nurseryman.

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Old established landscape concern in prosperous city in Michigan wants landscape foreman. State age, experience, wages desired in first letter. Address Box 455, care of American Nurseryman.

HELP WANTED—Apprentice to learn propagation and growing of lining-out stock and management of propagation nursery. Prefer some experience or/and horticultural schooling. If veteran, will train under G.I. bill benefits plus small apprentice wage. Teacher born in Boskoop, Holland, nursery center of the world. Nursery on Long Island, N. Y. Address Box 453, care of American Nurseryman.

WANTED

To employ on Veterans' Training Plan, a young man who has had some landscape training and sales experience.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES
Waynesboro, Va.

FOR SALE—Entire nursery business, wholesale and retail, complete with about 25 acres of stock; total about 100 acres. One house, tools, tractors, barns, greenhouse, etc.
PETER J. BOOY NURSERIES,
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Phone: Mendham 2-0248

well drained spot in full sun seems to be the sum of its desires. Perhaps best propagation is from seeds, sown as soon as ripe, but it may be increased by division of the rhizomatous root.

GLENWOOD GARDENS, operated by A. D. Kent and Jack N. Bush, will start sales October 1, 1946. The new firm is located at 4628 Kerle street, Jacksonville 5, Fla.

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4-acre nursery with 12,000 landscape evergreen trees. Good retail spot, located 3 miles from Toledo civic center. 10-yr. old modern cottage, 3-car garage, tractor, etc. Greater Toledo building boom makes this a sure investment. Owner retiring, fall possession.

HOUSER
EVERGREEN NURSERY
1034 Grasser St. Toledo, Ohio

FOR SALE

An old established nursery located in a county-seat town in the heart of a rich agricultural district of the middle west. Modern buildings and equipment, including irrigation wells, etc. A number of large cities located within a radius of 125 miles. At a price you can afford to pay.

Address Box 448, care of American Nurseryman.

FOR SALE

Nursery and landscape business established 10 years; 165,000 population within 6-mile area; 4½ acres black loam soil; greenhouse, workshop, 2-bedroom, modern, insulated, redecorated home and garage; growing garden, 3,500 gladi, several thousand tulip bulbs; equipment, tools and tractor included; excellent income on investment. Price, \$18,000.00.

HARRIS VALLEY NURSERY
Rt. 1, Box 167-A Granger, Ind.

FOR SALE

Myers Power Spray outfit, skid-mounted, 200-gal. tank; 6-horsepower engine. In good running condition. Write: STEWART H. WILLSON, 1087 Enfield Street, Thompsonville, Conn.

HELP WANTED

Experienced nursery and landscape salesman; also a seed store manager; house in nursery furnished.

MALMO NURSERIES & SEED STORES
Seattle 5, Wash.

HELP WANTED

Propagator-salesman. Man capable of operating our propagation department, growing all varieties of landscape nursery stock, and serving customers. Write, giving full details of experience and references for interview.

WESTCOTT NURSERY CO.
Falls Church, Va.

HELP WANTED

Young man to learn a profitable tree nursery business in east; wages and share of profits with idea of taking over the business.

Address Box 447, care of American Nurseryman.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line 20 cents,
per insertion.

BERRY PLANTS

CULTIVATED BLUEBERRY PLANTS—20,000 of the 1, 2 and 3-year plants for sale for this fall. Order early to be sure of securing plants, as there is a great demand. Eleven varieties this fall. Thousands sold last spring. All the trade should sell these plants. Our stock New Jersey-grown, the home of cultivated blueberries. More raised in this state than in the remainder of the U. S. combined. **WARREN SHINN**, Root Specialist, Woodbury, N. J.

BLUEBERRY PLANTS
Orders being taken for fall 1946 delivery, 6 to 12 ins., well rooted. Cabot, Rancocas, Jersey, Rubel, Concord, \$25.00 per 100, \$225.00 per 1000. Quotations on other sizes on request.

JOSEPH G. O'NEILL
P. O. Box 32 Moorestown, N. J.

POTTED STRAWBERRIES—Ready now. Varieties, June-bearing Blakemore, Fairfax, Chesapeake, Big Joe, Dorsett, Starbright, \$8.00 per 100. Everbearing, Gem and Mastodon, \$10.00 per 100. Good crop next spring. N. J. harvest. **WARREN SHINN**, Woodbury, N. J.

BERRIES.
Strong hardy, 2-yr., No. 1 Eldorado blackberry plants, prolific bearers of luscious fruit. \$4.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

BULBS

DAY LILIES
Hemerocallis Kwanos Florepleno. The only double Day Lily known. First winner Royal Horticulture Society. Large, double, rich golden-bronze flowers in July and August. \$15.00 per 100.

IRIS KAEMPFERII
The modern orchid of the gardens. The greatest gift of the Orient to the American gardeners. Field-grown plants from divisions of choice varieties in mixed colors. Order now for early fall planting. \$15.00 per 100. Cash with order, please.

BROOKFIELD GARDENS
Rt. 6, Delaware, N. J.

The three most reliable fall-blooming Iris, almost everblooming in most sections. Blooms 5 to 6 months out of the year for us. 15-inch stems. Autumn Queen, white; Jean Siret, yellow-speckled blue; Lieut. Chavagnac, dark violet; Fragrant. \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100; \$100.00 per 1000.

THE HARRIS GARDENS, Enterprise, Kans.

CANNAS—Select stock, 200,000 President, rich scarlet, 4 ft., green foliage, carefully grown under our personal supervision, guaranteed true to name. Strong, 2 to 5-eye divisions, liberally graded. \$5.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

DAFFODILS, large hardy, well balanced mixture of Golden Spur, Orange Phoenix, Von Slon, Tenby Obvallaria, White Lady, Jonquil Orange Queen. Georgia-grown. \$25.00 per 1000, F.O.B. **MRS. RUTH GABLE**, Haralson, Ga.

LILIES.
Blackberry, rare and beautiful, rich orange blossoms, followed by berries. \$2.00 per doz. \$10.00 per 100.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

EVERGREENS

1000 Am. Arborvitae, 12 to 15 ins. X \$16.00 \$125.00
500 Can. Hemlocks, 6 to 10 ins. X 11.00
300 Can. Hemlocks, 8 to 12 ins. X 15.00
250 Can. Hemlocks, 12 to 15 ins. X 25.00
100 Am. Holly, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. XX, Br. 35.00
2000 Andorra Junipers, 6 to 10 ins., rooted etc. 11.00 95.00
1000 Andorra Junipers, 8 to 10 ins. X 12.50 115.00
Good quality; free packing; shipped prepaid. 3000 Evergreens in B&B. Assorted varieties.
WHERRY'S NURSERIES, St. Marys, Va.

300,000 BUXUS SUFRUTICOSA
Most beautiful, true, old-fashioned, dwarf, heavy, round, compact, perfect shaped tops, carefully grown under our personal supervision; 3 years; 10 to 12-in. plants, \$50.00 per 100; \$500.00 per 1000 or more.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

TAXUS BREVIFOLIA, R. C. \$12.50 per 100; *Taxus Cuspidata*, Ret. Plum. Aurea, R. C. \$11.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000. 6 to 8 ins. tall, heavily rooted, good stock, ready now. Also *Taxus liners* in variety; 2-yr., bed-grown; fall 1946 or spring 1947 delivery. Ask for prices and list of varieties.
DEERFIELD NURSERIES, Deerfield Street P. O., N. J.

HARDY LINERS Per 100
Canada Hemlock, 8 to 9 ins., 2 tr. \$20.00
Canada Hemlock, 9 to 12 ins., 3 tr. 25.00
Zanthorhiza pifolia, rooted layers 5.00
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS NURSERIES
Box 223, Exeter, N. H.

AZALEA MOLLIS
Clean, fresh seed, harvested winter of 1946-46.
Trade pkt. 50c; 1/4 oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25.
WESTERN HORTICULTURAL SUPPLY CO.
3629 S. E. 67th Ave. Portland 6, Ore.
Buxus, Suffruticosa, 8 to 10 ins., bushy, stout, bed plants, \$10.00 per 100.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

GRASS SODS

We again solicit, after four years' absence, your GRASS SODDING contracts. No job too large or too small for us to handle.
ABBOTT'S GARDEN SERVICE
Box 208, Flushing, N. Y.

GROUND COVERS

AJUGA GENEVENSIS, excellent evergreen ground cover. Hardy. Blossom resembles small delphinium. 6 ins. high. Mass of blue in May. Lining-out stock. Nice 1-yr. plants, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.
LONGMEADOW NURSERIES
15 Parkside, Longmeadow, Mass.

HARDY PLANTS

PRIMULA POLYANTHUS—WESTERN GIANT STRAIN
Clean, new crop seeds of this wonderful strain of giant, hardy primroses. Heavy, erect trusses of blooms and fine range of brilliant colors commend this strain to the most discriminating growers. Plants of this strain brought \$2.50 per dozen wholesale on the Portland market this spring. Many retailed up to 50c per clump. Seeds, generous trial packet, \$1.00 postpaid. Full 1/4 oz., \$2.00. Now booking orders for seedling plants. September delivery, \$2.00 per 100. Minimum order 250.
WESTERN HORTICULTURAL SUPPLY CO.
3629 S. E. 67th Ave. Portland 6, Ore.

PERENNIAL VERBENAS.
Rich scarlet, Snow, pink and lavender. Large field plants. \$4.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

VIOLETS.
Sweet-scented blue, hardy, heavy bloomers; large plants, \$2.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

PERENNIAL VERBENAS.
Rich scarlet, Nice, well rooted plants, \$4.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

SEEDS

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING LIST OF SEEDS COLLECTED TO YOUR ORDER 1946 crop. All shipments will be made at their ripening period, and no reservations will be made for future shipment. Please send cash with order and no charge will be made for bags.

Per lb. Per 10 lbs.
Aesculus Octandra, Yellow Buckeye \$0.20 \$1.50
Ailanthus glandulosa 1.20 9.00
Tree of Heaven 1.20 9.00
Alnus rugosa, Hazel Alder 1.20 9.00
Athaea, Rose of Sharon 1.20 9.00
Amorpha fruticosa, Indigo 1.20 9.00
Aralia spinosa 2.00
Devil's Walking Stick 2.75
Aristolochia tomentosa 30 7.50
Dutch Pipevine 1.50
Bennettia acutifolia, Spicebush 1.50
Bignonia radicans 1.50
Trumpet Creeper 1.50
Callicarpa americana 1.50
Beautyberry 2.00 17.50
Calyculanthus floridus, Sweetshrub 1.20 9.00
Carpinus caroliniana 1.20 9.00
Am. Hornbeam 1.50
Ceanothus americana, Jersey Tea 1.50
Cephalanthus occidentalis 1.50
Buttonbush 2.00
Cercia canadensis 2.50
Clematis virginiana 3.50
Virgin's-bower 3.50
Cornus amomum, Silky Dogwood 4.50
Cornus florida 4.50
White-flowering Dogwood 4.50
Hamelia virginiana 3.50
Common Witchhazel 2.50
Hicoria ovata, Shagbark Hickory 2.50
Hicoria laciniosa 2.50
Shelbark Hickory 1.50
Hypericum aureum 1.50
Golden St. Johnswort 1.50
Ilex opaca, Am. Holly 75 6.00
(Continued in next column.)

(Continued from previous column.)
Juglans cinerea, Butternut 25 2.00
Juglans nigra, Black Walnut 15 1.20
Juniperus virginiana, Red Cedar 1.20 9.00
Kalmia latifolia 4.00
Liquidambar styraciflua 3.50
Liriodendron tulipifera 1.50
Tuliptree 1.50
Magnolia grandiflora 3.50
Southern Magnolia 3.50
Oxydendrum arboreum 2.50
Sourwood (pods) 2.50
Passiflora incarnata 2.50
Passion Flower 2.50
Platanus occidentalis, Planetree 2.50
Quercus alba, White Oak 2.50
Quercus muehlenbergii 30 2.50
Basket Oak 30 2.50
Rhamnus caroliniana 90 7.50
Carolina Buckthorn 90 7.50
Rhus copallina, Shining Sumac 90 7.50
Rhus glabra, Smooth Sumac 90 7.50
Rhus typhina, Staghorn Sumac 90 7.50
Rosa palustris 1.50 12.00
Swamp Rose (pods) 1.50 12.00
Sambucus canadensis 2.50
Common Elderberry 2.50
Viburnum acerifolium 1.50 12.00
Mapleleaf Viburnum 1.50 12.00
Viburnum nudum, Witherod 1.50 12.00
Viburnum prunifolium, Blackhaw 1.50 12.00
Vitis aestivalis, Summer Grape 1.50
Vitis cordifolia, Winter Grape 1.50
These seeds will be properly prepared for shipment and are guaranteed to reach you in proper condition. If interested in larger quantities of some items, please write for prices.

HIGHWAY GARDENS
Route 3, McMinnville, Tenn.
Booking orders for following seeds freshly collected from tree to you. Per lb.
Cornus florida \$0.50
Magnolia glauca 1.50
Ilex opaca60
Ilex verticillata60
Ilex glabra60
Aronia arbutifolia60
Aronia melanocarpa60
WM. J. WRIGHT, R. D. 1, Bridgeton, N. J.

PEACH PITS, southern collected, high germination, \$3.00 per bu. Peach, Plum, Apricot, fall delivery: 1-ft., 30c; 2-ft., 30c; 3-ft., 40c; 4-ft., 50c; 5-ft., 70c; 6-ft., 80c. Cash with order.
RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.

RHUBARB SEEDS, Victory, Strawberry and Mammoth mixed, 55c per lb. Divisions, No. 1 at 6c. Cash with order.
SWEDBERG NURSERY
Battle Lake, Minn.

California Lovell Peach Pits and Apricot Pits, 1946 crop, cured, sacked and shipped early in September. Write for prices.
GRAY NURSERIES
Elverta, Cal.

SHRUBS AND TREES

1500 CHINESE ELM, 4 to 9 ft., straight, but not trimmed, 2000 Chinese Elm, 2-inch to 5 1/2-inch caliper, 16 to 18 ft., straight.
2000 Hackberry, Pokeberry and Thornless Locust shade trees, 10 to 12 ft., straight, by the 100 or carload for this fall or next spring. Place your order now.
GRAND ISLAND NURSERY, Grand Island, Neb.

HOLLAND-GROWN Azaaleas, Rhododendrons, Junipers, Taxus, Thuja, Lilacs, Magnolia, Feenies, Pyrethrum, Dicentra, Liliums and a good list of useful nursery items, subject to the Netherlands' government regulated prices. **JOHN VAN DER POL**, Boskoop, Holland, represented by **VAN'S NURSERY**, M. Van Der Pol, owner, Fairhaven, Mass.

VINES

HALL'S HONEYBUCKLE
(*Lonicera Halliana Japonica*)
Strong No. 1, 2-year, field-grown, 3 to 4 leads, 18 to 20 ins.; carefully graded, selected plants, \$4.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000; lighter plants, \$20.00 per 1000. Immediate shipment.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wholesale prices for 1-year, No. 1 GRAPES
Per 100 Per 1000 Per 10,000
Concord \$10.00 \$90.00 \$800.00
Fredonia 11.00 100.00 900.00
Moore's Early 11.00 100.00 900.00
Campbell's Early 11.00 100.00 900.00
Delaware 12.00 110.00 1,000.00
Niagara 12.00 100.00 900.00

CALIFORNIA PEACH SEEDS
California Lovell Peach Pits from 1946 crop. Well cared for in drying. In bags of about 80 lbs. Each \$2.00 per bushel. In lots of ten and up, \$2.50 per bushel, F.O.B. Ark.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CANNA BULBS.
\$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000
Hungaria, tall, pink; Wyoming, yellow; King Humbert, red; Yellow King Humbert, yellow; President, red; Pennsylvania, orange and red.
BENTON COUNTY NURSERY CO., INC.
Rogers, Ark.

DECORATIVES

AMERICA'S FINEST NATURAL CONES
We are in the midst of South's best, perfect, uniform size, selected Pine Cones, Sweet Gum balls, Cotton and Chinaberry pods, \$2.00 per bu.; \$1.00 per bu. in lots of 500 bua. or more. Immediate shipment; satisfaction guaranteed.
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

SUPPLIES

CANE STAKES
FOR POT PLANT GROWERS
Now is the time to get the best DOMESTIC CANE STAKES. All dark green.
Check this list now and send your order.
HYACINTH STAKES, TEIN.

	Per 1000
12 in.	\$5.50
15 in.	6.25
18 in.	7.15

STANDARD PENCIL THICKNESS.

1 ft.	5.50
1 1/4 ft.	7.15
2 ft.	9.95
2 1/2 ft.	11.75
3 ft.	13.15
3 1/4 ft.	14.30
4 ft.	16.95

(Can also furnish 5 and 6 ft.)

MEDIUM HEAVY.

	Per 1000
2 ft.	10.50
2 1/4 ft.	13.50
3 ft.	15.00
3 1/4 ft.	16.00
4 ft.	17.50
4 1/4 ft.	19.70
5 ft.	23.00
6 ft.	35.00

HEAVY TONKIN.

	Per 1000
3 1/4 ft.	\$3.00
4 ft.	3.50
5 ft.	4.50
6 ft.	5.30
7 ft.	5.95
8 ft.	6.60

AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY CO.
1335 W. Randolph St. Chicago 7, Ill.

A. F. S. "EASI-OFF" WOOD PLANT BANDS	
Size in in.	Weight per 1000
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 2 1/4	12 lbs.
2 x 2 x 2 1/4	15 lbs.
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 3	20 lbs.
3 x 3 x 3	25 lbs.
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 4	32 lbs.
4 x 4 x 4	40 lbs.

Packed 1000 to the carton.

We do not break the cartons.

For handling and shipping our 1 1/4-inch and 2-inch sizes of Plant Bands.

	Per 100
M-370; holds twelve 1 1/4-inch Bands.	\$2.75
M-380; holds twelve 2-inch Bands.	3.30
M-392; holds twelve 2 1/2-inch Bands.	2.75
M-393; holds six 3-inch Bands.	3.55
M-394; holds six 4-inch Bands.	3.95

Packed 100 to the carton. We do not break cartons. Shipped promptly from the factory in Michigan.

AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY CO.
1335 W. Randolph St. Chicago 7, Ill.

MEL-LO PEAT

A pure Sedge Peat, weedless, odorless, no inert matter. Analyzed 2 to 2 1/2 per cent nitrogen, 94 per cent humus; acidity 5.3 to 5.8. Used by greenhouses, growers, landscape gardeners and golf courses since 1935. Recommended by the agricultural colleges and universities. Accurate substitutes. Demand a nationally known product, Mel-lo Peat. The best natural humus available today.

1 to 10 2-bu. bags, f.o.b.	\$1.25
11 to 50 2-bu. bags, f.o.b.	1.10
51 to 100 2-bu. bags, f.o.b.	1.00
101 to 200 2-bu. bags, f.o.b.	.90

Every planter needs Mel-lo Peat for potting, coldframes, seed boxes, porch boxes, enriching lawns, trees, shrubs, gardens. Excellent for gardenias, azaleas, and hydrangeas; one part peat, two parts soil is ideal. Very good for carnations, petunias, cyclamen, camellias and gladioli.

MEL-LO PEAT CO., ELYRIA, O.

KNOCK-DOWN PLANTS.

Made from a good grade of Southern Yellow Pine, since Cypress is not available.	
Standard specifications, inside measurements.	
16x12x2	\$16.25 per 100
16x14x3	20.50 per 100
20x14x2	20.00 per 100
20x14x3	23.00 per 100
22x15x2	22.00 per 100
22x15x3	25.00 per 100

All other sizes quoted on request. Prices F.O.B. Birmingham.

We are manufacturers, not jobbers. Freight to any point is a small item per flat. Our flats are the best. Why pay more? Our quality guaranteed. Prompt shipment, any quantity. Attach check to order.

HIGHTOWER BOX & TANK CO.

Birmingham, Ala.

RUBBER. Your Rubber requirements are important. Know where to get it when you want it. Belts, rubber bands, boots, coats, gloves, hose, spray bulbs, aprons, budding strips. Get our price sheet and catalog today.

BROADWAY RUBBER MFG. CO.

Louisville 2, Ky.

STAKES—Bamboo

Carefully Selected—Dyed Dark Green.

Uniform Pencil Thickness.	
No. G-31	2 ft. Bale of 2000.....\$19.95
No. G-32	2 1/4 ft. Bale of 2000.....13.90
No. G-33	3 ft. Bale of 2000.....16.55
No. G-34	3 1/4 ft. Bale of 2000.....19.45
No. G-35	4 ft. Bale of 2000.....23.35

TONKIN STAKES—Bamboo

Dyed Green—Medium Heavy.	
No. G-41	2 ft. Bale of 1000.....\$ 9.55
No. G-42	2 1/4 ft. Bale of 500.....7.75
No. G-43	3 ft. Bale of 500.....8.70
No. G-44	3 1/4 ft. Bale of 500.....11.95
No. G-45	4 ft. Bale of 500.....13.75
No. G-46	4 1/4 ft. Bale of 500.....7.70

We cannot break bales.
Quantity discounts, 10 to 54 Bales, 5 per cent.
25 Bales or more, 7 1/2 per cent.

SCHUPP SUPPLY CO., Wilmette, Ill.

FINE NO. 1 OR NO. 2 SCREENED PEAT.

Acid pH 4-8. Some nitrogen.

Our Peat is excellent for Azaleas and Hydrangeas, also for mixing with soil for potting and seed flats. This Peat is very good for mulching Mum beds and mixing with soil for Snapdragon seed. Order early. Packed in 2-bu. bags, 5 to 24 bags, \$1.00 each; 25 to 49 bags, 95c each; 50 to 100 bags, 90c each. Bulk carload, about 60 yards or 600 bags, \$275.00 per car. We ship same day order received. Cash, please.

HAASE BROS., Peoria, Ill.
116 S. Jefferson St.

IMPORTED CANE STAKES

Check your needs and order now.

Size	Per 1000
15 in.	\$3.60
18 in.	4.10
24 in.	5.40
30 in.	6.90
36 in.	8.30
48 in.	10.75

2000 per bundle

AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St. Chicago 7, Ill.

CYPRESS PLANT STAKES.

Unpainted, 6 feet long, not exactly square. Suitable for Dahlias, small trees and other heavy staking.

Averaging 1/4 to 1 inch in width. \$60.00 per 1000. F.O.B. New York. Minimum order, 250 stakes. Less 5 per cent quantity discount on 5,000 up.

McHUTCHISON & CO.
95 Chambers Street New York 7, N. Y.

PROFIT WITH PERF-O-RAIN.

Rain when you want it—low pressure—rectangular strip watered—No overlap—No sprinkler heads or other gadgets—Portable lightweight pipe—Long life. Write for free folder. **W. R. AMES COMPANY OF FLORIDA**, 3905 E. Broadway, Tampa 3, Florida, or **W. R. AMES COMPANY**, 150 Hooper St., San Francisco 7, Calif.

MAGIC ELECTRIC WELDER, 110-volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power units, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Guaranteed one year. Splendid for nursery and farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.
241NA Canal St., New York, N. Y.

SOIL HEATING EQUIPMENT.

designed by a grower and engineer, for commercial propagation. Cable, soil thermostat and pilot lamp to heat 20 sq. ft., \$11.40; 40 sq. ft., \$14.25; 60 sq. ft., \$17.10; 80 sq. ft., \$19.95. And 150 sq. ft., \$27.05. f.o.b. Seattle.
L. N. ROBERSON CO.
1539 E. 103rd St. Seattle 55, Wash.

STEEL TUBULAR STAKES

Place orders now to meet your early spring sales, together with your own nursery requirements. 1/4-in. copperplated to prevent rusting, 2c per ft.; 1/2-in. plain, 3c per ft. 1/4-in. plain, 4c per ft.; less 20 per cent. Made up in any length. Samples mailed.
H. HOENBERGER, Box 253F, Monroe, N. Y.

TREE DIGGERS.

For digging nursery-row-grown fruit and shade trees, shrubs, vines, hedge plants, rosebushes and ornamentals. Manufactured to be drawn by either horses or tractors. Further particulars upon request.
WILSON & SONS NURSERY CO.
Winnboro, Texas.

PRINTING

Letterheads, billheads, statements, cards, envelopes, tags, blotters, folders, catalogs, samples. Send copy for estimate.
J. GARLAND HILL, Dept. A, Seaford, Del.

SOIL HEATING CABLE BY "GRO-QUICK."

Heavy duty cable now available, also thermo. Bottom heat can't be beat for rooting cuttings, for forcing. Get free instal. data. **GRO-QUICK**, 366 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

GIBALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Economical, long lasting, ideal for windbreaks, 6 ft. wide; 60 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. **NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT**, 123 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

SEED STORE FIXTURES

Bins, Cabinets

WALKERBILT

Penn Yan, N. Y.

SPECIAL AUGUST SALE

Sphagnum moss, long fibered in standard burlap bales at \$1.55. Milled sphagnum moss for control of damping off in seed flats, etc., at \$1.55 per bag. **F.O.B. Floodwood, Minn.**
COLBY PIONEER PEAT CO., INC.
Hanlontown, Ia.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock. Write **NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT**
123 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED to buy for Autumn and Winter delivery, all varieties of rooted cuttings, lining-out stock and finished ornamentals. Would appreciate your list or catalog.
GRIMSHAW NURSERY
1020 Dublin Blvd. Hayward, Cal.

WANTED.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Strawberries.
ARTHUR V. LEY
La Plata, Md.

WANTED.

Zephyranthes Atamasco bulbs. Quote price per 1000.
MAGNOLIA GARDENS AND NURSERIES
Johns Island, S. C.

WANTED

Hemlock, Spruce, Fir, Pussy Willow, Azaleas, Roses.
ARTHUR V. LEY
La Plata, Md.

MUST KEEP PRICE RECORDS.

Wholesalers, retailers and all other persons who were required to keep records under price control regulations must preserve those records until July 1, 1947.

This action, supplementary order 167, effective June 30, 1946, was taken to enable OPA to carry on the powers and duties directed to it under executive order 9745 signed by President Truman, June 30.

S. O. 167 assures OPA that all records, books, accounts, invoices, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, bills of lading, correspondence memoranda or other papers, required to be kept under price control, will be preserved in keeping with the continuation of OPA's enforcement duties on violations committed before June 30, 1946.

The President's executive order (9745) of June 30 authorized OPA to continue all the functions, powers and duties which did not terminate with the expiration June 30 of both the emergency price control act of 1942 and the stabilization act of 1942.

Section (1)b of the emergency price control act of 1942 (as amended) provided that all regulations, orders, price schedules and requirements shall be treated as remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action or prosecution—with respect to offenses committed or rights or liabilities incurred on or before June 30, 1946.

GARRETT ECKBO is now a full-time resident of southern California, announce Eckbo, Royston & Williams, planning consultants and landscape architects. His address is 624 South Carondelet, Los Angeles 5, Cal.

CHANGES IN QUARANTINES.

[Concluded from page 18.]

viser to the secretary on quarantine matters, William Flemer, Jr.; Charles Perkins, Miles Bryant, chairman of the legislative committee, and the executive secretary present. It was discovered that revocations of quantity limits and postentry requirements were based upon an opinion rendered in 1940 to Lee A. Strong, former chief of the bureau, which stated that the secretary was without authority in law to limit quantities of nursery stock to be imported. In a previous opinion (1931), the solicitor had stated that the secretary was without authority to impose regulations governing the use of imported nursery stock after it had passed port-of-entry inspection.

It was pointed out at this conference that the situation regarding importation of plant materials with the attendant pest risk had reverted to the situation that existed prior to the passage of the plant quarantine act of 1912, with the exception of certain specifically embargoed items such as white pine stock, finished fruit stock, citrus stock and plants with soil about the roots.

Quantity limit regulations prior to the war were ineffective because of the system of "contracts" whereby a nurseryman, himself receiving a permit for the allowable quantity, would grow under "contract" the allowable quantity received under permit by his foreman, each member of his family and, in some cases, many of his employees.

Representations were made to the effect that if authority were secured by amending the plant quarantine act of 1912 for reinstituting quantity limits, the trade would be willing to have the limited quantities of stock imported grown under quarantine by the bureau until released.

Because of the 1940 opinion of the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, the bureau's hands are tied. The only solution to the situation seemed to be to seek amendments to the plant quarantine act of 1912, giving the Secretary of Agriculture the authority which many secretaries assumed they had.

This matter then became a legislative problem, handled by the legislative committee, and the chairman of that committee reports what steps have been taken and the results obtained so far.

You have been asked to write to your senators and congressmen to support a bill introduced in Congress to correct this situation, and I know you have done your duty.

Congressmen listen to the requests



Pat. No. 110110

\$35.00

F.O.B. K. C. Kansas

NURSERY HAND TRUCK

Material shortages still limit production. We are grateful for the understanding patience of our many good customers who accepted delayed delivery this Spring. We are continuing to ship as quickly as we can, filling orders in the same order we receive them. We suggest that you order now for your Fall season needs.

SPECIFICATIONS

Equipped with Jumbo Balloon Tires and Tubes, 12x4 inches.
Specially Designed Curved Nose.
All-steel Construction, electrically welded.
Weight 50 pounds.
Over-all Length 63 inches.
Over-all Width 27 1/4 inches.
Capacity 28-in. Ball weighing 600 pounds.

THE GARDEN SHOP, Inc.

4819 Mission Rd.

Kansas City 3, Kan.

Those YELLOWING LEAVES may turn GREEN

IF YOU SPRAY THEM WITH

Send for Information
and Free Sample



Suggested
For General Anemic
Condition of Plants

SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL COMPANY Dept. J 2346 Sedgley Ave.
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

KER-O-KIL

WEED BURNER

2000° F. Flame

For burning green weeds, brush, sprouts, also for light blacksmithing, thawing, disinfecting.

Write for Free Circular No. 13.

KER-O-KIL MFG. CO.
Gettysburg, Pa. or
Redwood City, Calif.



of their constituents, and if all of our members write their congressmen, urging the passage of a nonpartisan bill such as this, I can assure you that such a bill will be passed, if not in this session, then in the next.

State Regulations.

The A. A. N. has again revised its chart pertaining to the requirements that must be met in order to ship nursery stock across state boundaries. These charts have proved

HYPONEX

PLANT FOOD

CLEAN—ODORLESS—SOLUBLE—POWDER

USE HYPONEX to grow bigger and better flowers and vegetables in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Excellent fertilizer for trees, shrubs, lawns and houseplants.

USE HYPONEX for top dressing, seedlings, cuttings and transplants. Produce strong root systems and stems, also more and larger flowers and fruit.

SELL HYPONEX to your customers. Nationally advertised.

1 oz. packet...10c.—packed 72 to case—wt. 7 lbs.
3 oz. can...25c.—packed 36 to case—wt. 12 lbs.
7 oz. can...50c.—packed 24 to case—wt. 14 lbs.
1 lb. can...\$1.00—packed 12 to case—wt. 16 lbs.
15 lb. drum \$8.—25 lbs. \$15.—50 lbs. \$25.—100 lbs. \$40
Commercial growers and dealers receive 33-1/3% discount from the above retail prices.

BUY HYPONEX from your jobber or send \$1 for 1 lb. (makes 100 gallons). \$1 credited on first order for 1 drum or case.

HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.
315 West 39th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

their value in the past, since they indicate not only fees required by interstate shippers, dealers and agents, special state tags required, those states with reciprocal arrangements with other states, etc., but also those states enforcing post office terminal inspection, inspection at destination, border inspection and state quarantines affecting the interstate and intrastate shipment of nursery stock. Copies of these charts are available from the Washington office.

QUICK, SURE ROOTING MEANS MORE PROFIT

WHERE AND HOW TO USE TRANSPLANTONE

Treat broad and narrow leaf evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs. Soak the soil around the roots when planting or soak bare-root plants overnight in a barrel of the solution before replanting. The treatment will not interfere with proper hardening of the wood before winter.

It pays to use Transplantone solution when transplanting shrubs and trees. Transplantone-treated shrubs and trees suffer less from shock and wilt, fewer of them die, *more* of them start active growth *sooner*.

A LITTLE TRANSPLANTONE GOES A LONG WAY

One pound of Transplantone makes 160 gallons of solution for treatment of trees and shrubs or 1600 gallons of solution for seedlings and soft-tissued plants.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TRANSPLANTONE

A 3-oz. can of TRANSPLANTONE costs \$1.00

A 1-lb. can of TRANSPLANTONE costs \$4.00

Write today for our special terms to nurserymen.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY
Ambler, Pa.

UNITED HORTICULTURE.

[Concluded from page 16.]

far, which have led to some sharp but constructive criticism, are mostly admitted by the editors and need not interfere with conformity in the main. It is conceded that revision and certain improvements are desirable, and realization is growing that we have only made a beginning in standardization.

Two lines of future action are felt to be logical in this field. First, building or authorizing a means of registration and assistance in the proper classification and naming of new plants, varieties and strains. Second, revision of works on name standardization with careful taxonomic study of the more important plant families, which possibly may best be completed in monographs dealing with separate groups. The monographs would ultimately be compiled. The committee feels that the forthcoming horticultural convention may bring closer the day when work on these two lines can be resumed.

EARL M. FUHRMAN, Home-
dale, Ida., a veteran, has applied for a nursery license and is selling for the May Nursery Co., Yakima, Wash., in Canyon and Owyhee counties, Idaho.

NOW TRY PARAGON SPRAYER No. 3 in Your Nursery, Orchard and Propagating Beds.

Ten days' trial will convince you that Paragon Sprayer No. 3 will do your spraying and whitewashing better, faster and easier or it will cost you nothing. Oversize air chamber maintains higher pressure—more uniform spray. Longer pipes and hose reach greater area from one position. Compact truck stands steady on uneven ground; can't jam in narrow places; extra-wide metal wheel rims prevent cutting into turf. Continuous agitation keeps solution from settling in container or clogging strainer and nozzles. Equally effective with any spray, insecticide, disinfectant or water paint anywhere, any time.

Complete with pipes, hose and nozzles, \$27.20. Air gauge, \$2.60 extra. 12-gallon capacity. One-wheel truck if specified.

If your dealer does not handle Paragon Sprayer No. 3 check the coupon and mail direct to us.



THE CAMPBELL-HAUSFELD COMPANY, 503 State Avenue, Harrison, Ohio

☐ Enclosed find order

☐ Send complete details

Name _____ Street _____

Post Office _____ State _____

WALTER C. OEHLMAN recently sold the E Z-Grow Nursery, Los Angeles, Cal., to Marcus E. Stanley.

L. E. COOKE, of L. E. Cooke Co., San Gabriel, Cal., is motoring east with Mrs. Cooke. They stopped with relatives at La Grange, Ill., during mid-July.

ARIENS-Tiller



THE MOST
COMPLETE LINE OF
TILLAGE EQUIPMENT
IN THE WORLD. CAPACITIES 14 IN. TO 7 FT CUTTING WIDTHS.

ARIENS CO.
Box 710 BRILLION, WIS.

★ "KOPEX" ★

GARLAND'S WOOD PRESERVATIVE

KOPEX protects wood from attacks of all insects, fungi and mold growths which destroy your Flats and Benches. KOPEX is harmless to plant growth of any kind, humans or animals.

No. G-250. 1 gal. (Wt. 9 lbs.).....	each \$ 2.75
No. G-251. 5 gal. (\$2.65 gal.).....	13.25
No. G-252. 50-gal. bbl. (\$2.55 gal.).....	127.50

☞ A descriptive circular will be sent upon request.



★ POULTRY NETTING ★

Protect those young trees and shrubs from rodents and dogs.

Rolls—150 ft. long, 24 ins. wide, 1-in. mesh. Galvanized soft wire.

No. F-152. Price per roll.....\$4.45

☞ In stock for immediate shipment.

"D.D.T." SPRAY

Liberty's DETEX—12%
Correct dilution instructions on each can.

• NO SPREADER NEEDED.

Controls: Thrips, Midge, Leaf Rollers, Mealy Bugs, Leaf Tyers, Aphids, Leaf Hoppers, White Fly.

No. I-64. 1 gal.\$10.00 5-gals.\$45.00

Depend on this reliable spray to give you a satisfactory and lasting cleanup—economically.

NOTE!! D.D.T. not recommended for the control of

RED SPIDER.

For this pest we offer:

No. I-155. "NNOR" Rotenone Spray, per gal.\$ 9.50

No. I-335. "No-Fy-Ro"—Synthetic, per gal. 10.00

No. I-267. "Rose Special"—Refined, per gal. 10.00



SAXOLIN TREE WRAP

Rolls, 4 ins. wide, contain approx. 155 lineal feet.

No. N-119. Log of 10 Rolls.\$5.00

☞ In stock for immediate shipment.

Schupp Florist Supply Co.

1143 Greenleaf Ave.

WILMETTE, ILL.

PHONE, WILMETTE 4040

MENTION THE AMERICAN NURSEYMAN

Schupp Specials

HOSE—For Guy Wire Padding

Spray Hose, Mill Ends.

Various lengths from 1½ to 8 ft. pieces. Packed in bags of 250 ft.

No. T-141. 1 bag—(250 ft.).....\$ 9.90

4 bags—(1000 ft.)..... 33.00



GALVANIZED WIRE—No. 12 Gauge

FOR GUYING TREES AND BRACING

No. G-240. 50-lb. coils (approx. 1600 ft.), each.....\$6.90

LOPPING SHEARS—Professional

Made of finest steel and blades with a special hook which gives a shearing, clean smooth cut. The long, strong handles give greater reach and leverage.



No. T-125. (Heavy duty), each.....\$5.50

HEDGE SHEARS

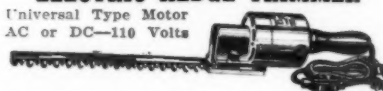
Finest Quality — "PROFESSIONAL"
1 Blade serrated, 1 plain.

No. L-305. wt. 3 lbs., each.....\$3.00



ELECTRIC HEDGE TRIMMER

Universal Type Motor
AC or DC—110 Volts



Can also be used for trimming grass, cutting weeds, etc. Complete with 6-ft. electric cord and plug.

No. T-248. Each.....\$34.50

No. T-300. 125-ft. Extension Cord..... 11.95

(Rubber covered, heavy duty cord.)

was opposed to the legislation. On the contrary, we have reason to believe the department was in support of the bill.

It is expected that this same legislation will again be introduced in the next session of Congress, and delays which we have experienced this year should not again occur.

Appropriations.

With the war over, it was deemed opportune to seek legislative support for certain items in the appropriation bill for the United States Department of Agriculture which had been either reduced or eliminated during the war. Consequently, appearances were made before the agricultural research administration, U.S.D.A., the budget bureau and the Senate committee on agricultural appropriations, requesting their favorable consideration of several items, as follows: (1) \$95,240 to support a program of plant breeding and pest control on ornamental plants to be headquartered at the horticultural research center at Beltsville, Md.; (2) \$30,000 for reestablishment of investigations on general nursery diseases in the office of forest pathology, bureau of plant industry; (3) a continuation of the \$40,000 appropriation for elm phloem necrosis research, which this associa-

SPRAY WITH.. C. P. O.

Use this *Safe, Odorless, Non-Poisonous Spreader* in place of fish oil soaps and summer oils.

FOR BETTER CONTROL OF

Lace Bug	Pine Leaf Scale
Red Spider	Spruce Gall Aphis
Juniper Scale	Euonymus Scale
Lilac Scale	Aphids

And Most Sucking Insects on Evergreens and Ornamentals

Write for information and samples and learn how you can reduce cost of nicotine sprays one-half.

Crystal Soap & Chemical Co., Inc.

Department A N

6300 State Road, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

ZIP-STAY LABELS

MARKHAM'S OHIO NURSERY
ELYRIA, OHIO

Advertising, plant name, color-banded and plain labels. Write for price list.

MARKHAM'S OHIO NURSERY, Elyria, Ohio

A. M. LEONARD & SON

Piqua, Ohio

Tools — Grafting Supplies

Write for Bulletin.



Build Your Own Irrigation System

Using the nozzle that gives adequate irrigation on low operating cost. Covers 40-foot circle on 15 lbs. pressure. Complete even coverage improves yields and quality of crops.

Plan and instructions sent upon request.

ITTNER BROS. Anoka, Minnesota

LINDIG'S SOIL SHREDDER

New improved model

Engineered for the perfection of soils.

Prompt delivery.

Write for folder and price list.

Lindig's Mfg. Co. 1875 W. Carpenter Ave. St. Paul 6, Minn.

Special equipment built to your specifications.

tion obtained last year almost single-handed; (4) an increase in the appropriations for the national arboretum to at least its prewar level of \$54,000; (5) the restoration of \$40,000 for research on insect pests affecting ornamental plants; (6) continuation and expansion in some instances of appropriations for Japanese beetle control, gypsy and brown-tail moth control, phony peach and peach mosaic eradication, investigations on fumigants.

These various items were in a good position as the appropriation bill passed the Senate, but the conferees made several adjustments in committee which reduced several items.

(1) Of the requested appropriation for research on ornamental plants, of \$95,240, the budget bureau allowed \$36,300, the House refused to appropriate anything, the Senate appropriated the full increase of \$36,300, and the conferees allowed \$5,200 and earmarked it for use on azaleas.

(2) Neither branch of Congress allowed any money for the reestablishment of investigations on general nursery diseases, which prior to the war, were conducted by the office of forest pathology, although a total of \$30,300 was allowed for forest diseases, \$25,000 for little leaf disease of pines and \$25,000 for study of a disease of mimosa trees.

(3) The sum of \$40,000 was continued for the phloem necrosis disease investigations. (4) An increase of money for the national arboretum was appropriated, from \$30,900 to \$75,000. (5) For the reestablishment of investigations on insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants, the sum of \$41,600 was allowed. (6) Several other items were compromised, with increased amounts over 1946 for gypsy moth control, barberry eradication work and white-pine blister rust control.

National Affairs Committee.

Several years ago, there was established a National Legislative Council, composed of individuals appointed or elected by state associations to serve as the state representatives in federal legislative matters. This council was never called upon to act as a body, but individuals did act upon request when they happened to be in a key position. Only twenty-four associations ever made appointments to this council and so the effectiveness of the group could not be of the greatest.

Consequently, the executive committee requested the chairman of the legislative committee to reorganize this council into a National Affairs Committee. This has been done, with

appointments of individuals in thirty-four states. This National Affairs Committee really functioned on S-1990 when assistance was needed in Washington. Very few senators were not informed as to reasons why this bill was good legislation.

Starting with the next session of Congress, arrangements will be made to have the members of this committee receive regularly a periodical "Legislative Outlook," which will keep them informed on the legislative situation in Washington.

AUTOMOTIVE TREE MOVERS



The above is a picture of one of our 7-foot Rocker Type Tree Movers, owned and operated by the Laur Shade Tree Service, St. Louis, Mo. The tree is a large sugar maple weighing slightly more than five tons. This is the third mover purchased from us by this company.

On short hauls it is possible to move five or six big trees within a day's time. We can use this mover as a crane to load trailers or other trucks for longer hauls.

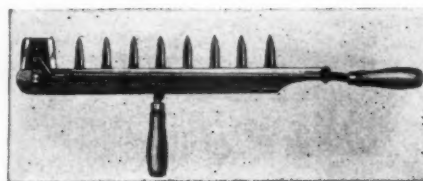
Place your order early to make sure of Fall delivery due to a scarcity of materials. Write for further information.

WILLIAMS & HARVEY NURSERIES

Box 7068, Country Club Station

Kansas City 2, Mo.

CYCLONE HEDGE TRIMMER



A single-blade, multiple-finger trimmer. Double-edge blade cuts in both directions; cutting is continuous, more like mowing. Trims hedges, bushes, shrubs, field plants, etc.

Trims 4 and 5 times faster. Easy to use. Weighs only 3 1/4 lbs.

\$9.75 F.O.B. Ayer, Mass.

CHANDLER MACHINE CO.,
AYER, MASS.



PROTECT valuable
young **TREES**
from {Bark-Eaters
{Sun-Scald

- This tough fibre guard locks on in two seconds.
- Lengths—24" and 30".
- Counter display and sales folders available.
- Write us for samples and selling discounts.

LAMINITE PRODUCTS • CANTON 5, OHIO

TRADE PRACTICES AND ETHICS.

[Continued from page 15.]

the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

Trade Practices Which Are Considered to Be Conducive to Sound Business Methods and Should Be Encouraged and Promoted.

Rule A. It is the judgment of the industry that each member should independently keep proper and accurate records for determining his costs of production and distribution of nursery stock.

Rule B. The industry approves the practice of handling business disputes between members of the industry and their customers in a fair and reasonable manner, and every effort should be made by the disputants themselves to compose their differences. If unable to do so, they should, if possible, submit these disputes for arbitration.

Rule C. Retail replacement agreements, or other similar contracts between a nurseryman and consumer, should state plainly the conditions under which replacements will be made or money refunded, and such agreements or contracts should contain no conditions intended to deceive or hamper the consumer and prevent a refund to him of money or replacement of nursery stock to which he may be entitled under the terms of the contract.

Rule D. All members of the industry should not only comply with both federal and state laws applying to the nursery business, but shall also conduct their business in a manner consistent with good morals and sound business ethics.

Rule E. The industry condemns fake or fictitious bids. If plans and specifications are changed and new bids called for after the original bids have been submitted and opened, the same standards should obtain as with the original bid.

Rule F. In cases of competitive bidding, the practice of receiving or making so-called "blind bids," which discount the lowest competitive bid regardless of the amount, tends to destroy competitive bidding and is condemned by the industry.

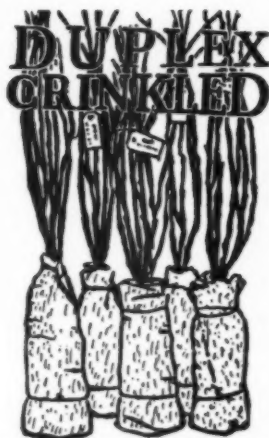
Rule G. Contracts are business obligations which should be performed in letter and in spirit. The repudiation of contracts by sellers on a rising market or by buyers on declining market is condemned by the industry.

Rule H. The practice of shipping goods on approval or on consignment or pretended consignment, which goods have not been previously re-

SOLVE WRAPPING PROBLEMS, USE CHASE DURATEX

Costs
Less Than
Burlap

Does a
Better Job



Makes
Clean—Neat
Bundles

Keeps the
Moisture In

It will pay you to investigate Chase **DURATEX**. It will prove in your own shipping room its superiority to any other wrapper for retaining dirt and moisture around the roots, and for delivering a clean, attractive package.

DURATEX is two sheets of kraft paper cemented with asphalt filler and crinkled to stretch and conform to shape of bundle.

It's waterproof—tough and easy to handle. It comes to you in various sizes to best meet your requirements.

CHASE BAG CO.

Boise
Dallas
Toledo
Denver
Chicago
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Memphis
Buffalo
St. Louis
New York
Cleveland
Hartlingen

Milwaukee
Pittsburgh
Kansas City
Minneapolis
Goshen, Ind.
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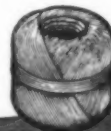
Chagrin Falls, O.

Hutchinson, Kan.

Winter Haven, Fla.

Here's our problem... What do you recommend?

Before the war disrupted supplies of Nursery Twines, such inquiries were meat and drink to us. Too often during the war years it has not been possible to make either an intelligent recommendation or any kind of delivery. • Now that supplies are again becoming available, it will be a pleasure to recommend and supply the Twines required for the needs of the greatly expanded postwar Nursery Industry.



"SINCE 1840"

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.

440 N. WELLS ST. • CHICAGO 54, ILL.

WOOD LABELS

For Nurserymen

**DAYTON
FRUIT TREE LABEL
CO.**

Ray and Kiser Sts. DAYTON, O.

SHINGLE TOW

Baled and Loose.

Carload shipments only.

From Wisconsin and Michigan.

SHAVINGS & SAWDUST CO.

Established 1898

330 S. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Phone: HARrison 3300

BOOKS

for Nurserymen

Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalog

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.00. Cash with order.

Made to Order

Catalogs, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

A. B. MORSE COMPANY
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

IT COSTS NO MORE (and in most instances less)

FOR OUR PACKING OF Nursery Burlap Squares and Rolls

Write for prices and samples.

L. ATKIN'S SONS
P. O. Box 167 Rochester, N.Y.

LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

**THE
BENJAMIN CHASE
COMPANY**
DERRY, N. H.

"COTTONETTE" Nursery Squares
"GIBRALTAR" Frost Covers
HORTICULTURAL PEAT MOSS
RAFFIA for budding, etc.

Write for prices; state requirements.

NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT CO.
122 Chambers St. New York 7, N. Y.

quested or ordered, is condemned by the industry, provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed or used as restricting or preventing consignment shipping or marketing of nursery stock in good faith and without artificial interference with competitive use of the usual channels of distribution in such manner as thereby to suppress competition or restrain trade.

Rule I. To auction nursery stock, or to send such stock, directly or indirectly, to or for public auction, is considered unethical.

Rule J. To sell or handle, directly or indirectly, competitive nursery stock produced by any tax-supported or tax-exempt body, institution or organization (such as public departments, parks, etc.) is considered unethical.

Rule K. Terms of sale shall appear conspicuously on all published price lists, special quotations, acknowledgments of orders and invoices. Wholesale terms of sale should not exceed sixty days net, or more than a cash discount of two per cent for payment within ten days from date of invoice and shipment, or one per cent thirty days. Payment should be defined as payment by cash or current check. Invoices covering stock shipped in late fall or winter months for spring use may be dated not later than the April 1 following. The maximum retail terms of sale should be thirty days net. Interest should be at the rate of six per cent per annum on all accounts (wholesale and retail) from date of maturity.

As members of the American Association of Nurserymen, we subscribe to, and agree to abide by, this code of ethics, in the conduct of our several businesses.

Any member found to be willfully violating any rule of group 1 (numbers 1 to 10) of this code of ethics shall be deemed to have forfeited the rights and privileges of membership in this association and shall be dealt with as provided in section 6, article 3, of the bylaws of the American Association of Nurserymen. Flagrant or excessive violation of group 2 rules (A to K) shall also be grounds for suspension of membership in the American Association of Nurserymen.

This code of ethics shall be in full force and effect immediately after it is presented to, and has been approved by, the majority vote of members present at the annual meeting, and same shall be entered in, and become a part of, the minutes of this association as soon as such approval is given.

HORMO ROOT for CUTTINGS

A new product made up of an efficient root-producing hormone and a fungicide, together with other growth-stimulating agents. Best applied with a duster or mixed with water at the rate of four rounded tablespoons to the quart.

HORMO ROOT A.

For all softwood cuttings. Dusted on seeds before sowing it will give better and quicker germination.

2 oz., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., \$2.50; lb., \$5.00.

HORMO ROOT B.

For hardwood and difficult-to-root cuttings.

1/2 lb., \$4.50; lb., \$8.00.

Duster for applying hormone powders, \$1.65.

SOMERSET ROSE NURSERY, INC.
P. O. Box 608 New Brunswick, N. J.

HALPERN BROS.

Burlap and Cotton
NURSERY SQUARES
all sizes.

272 S. 2nd St. Market 3346
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

RAFFIA

MADAGASCAR in A. A.
West coast and X. X. Superior
CONGO and CONGO SUPERIOR
Also
GOODRICH BUDDING STRIPS

Write for prices.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.
Dresher, Pa.

BAMBOO CANES RAFFIA — BULBS

McHUTCHISON & CO.
95 Chambers St. New York 7, N. Y.

RUBBER Products
AMERICA'S FINEST

KATHISH BRAND

Rubber Bands
Aprons
Budding Strips
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Spray Buds
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Footwear
Gloves
Spores Rubber
Belts
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* GET OUR CATALOG AND PRICE SHEET
BROADWAY RUBBER MFG. CO., LOUISVILLE 2, KY.



SELL YOUR ROSES, PERENNIALS, SHRUBS, VINES AND FRUIT TREES

STARTED &
GROWING in

CLOVERSET POTS

PAT. NO. 2073695



(STANDARD HEAVY)

Height
Diam. Top
Bottom Diam.
Corresponding
Clay Pot
Approx. Weight
Per 100
Per 1000

No. 0	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
5½ ins.	6½ ins.	9½ ins.	9 ins.
5 ins.	6 ins.	7 ins.	8 ins.
4½ ins.	5½ ins.	6½ ins.	7½ ins.
6-in.	7-in.	8-in.	9-in.
35 lbs.	52 lbs.	78 lbs.	88 lbs.
\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.00
\$22.50	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00

NOTICE

AFTER HOLDING OUR PREWAR PRICES ALL DURING THE WAR YEARS, GREATLY INCREASED PRODUCTION COSTS MAKE NECESSARY THESE PRICE CHANGES EFFECTIVE AUGUST 15, 1946.

Per 100
Per 1000

No. 0	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
\$ 2.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.00
\$25.00	\$37.50	\$42.50	\$47.50

No. 0 for perennials and for greenhouse use;
No. 1 for perennials; No. 2 for roses and shrubs;
No. 3 for large shrubs and transplanting.

Orders for 300 pots or more take 1,000-pot price. Orders for less than 300 pots take 100-pot price.

F.O.B. KANSAS CITY. TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER. EXCEPT ESTABLISHED ACCOUNTS. Prices Subject to Change Without Notice. Please send ¼ of amount on C.O.D. orders.

Unless otherwise instructed, we will determine method of shipment. If you designate express, we advise you to check the cost with your local Express Agent. Cloverset Pots take 3rd class freight rate. All Cloverset Pots are packed 100 in carton, ready for use. We do not break cartons. Write us about carload discounts and freight savings based on carload rates.

NO LOSS FROM BREAKAGE

WEIGHT ONLY 1/16 WEIGHT OF
SAME CAPACITY CLAY POT

LOW PRICE POT MAY BE GIVEN
AWAY WITH PLANT

NON-POROUS — ONLY HALF AS
MUCH WATERING REQUIRED

EASY FOR PURCHASER TO
REMOVE FROM PLANT

PRACTICAL IN SHAPE—
DOUBLES SOIL CAPACITY

WIDE BASE PREVENTS FALLING
OVER IN DISPLAY GARDEN

STARTED AND POTTED PLANT
SELDOM LOST

CLOVERSET FLOWER FARM

ERNEST HAYSLE & SON

105TH STREET AND BROADWAY KANSAS CITY 5, MISSOURI

HILL'S LINING-OUT EVERGREENS

For Fall Delivery

We have available the following first-quality items and, because of the heaviest demand in years, respectfully suggest that you reserve early such stock as you will need—this to insure prompt delivery.

	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
CONCOLOR FIR			DOUGLAS FIR		
4 to 6 inch xx fr.....	\$20.00	\$170.00	10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	\$28.00	\$250.00
KETELEER JUNIPER			12 to 18 inch xx field.....	38.00	350.00
15 to 18 inch xx field.....	75.00		18 to 24 inch xx field.....	43.00	400.00
PFITZER JUNIPER			UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW		
4 to 6 inch x fl.....	20.00	170.00	10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	55.00	
8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	33.00	300.00	SPREADING JAPANESE YEW		
10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	38.00	350.00	6 to 8 inch xx fl.....	23.00	200.00
12 to 15 inch xx field.....	65.00	600.00	8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	43.00	400.00
15 to 18 inch xx field.....	75.00	700.00	10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	53.00	500.00
ANDORRA JUNIPER			BROWN'S YEW		
8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	28.00	250.00	8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	43.00	400.00
NORWAY SPRUCE			10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	53.00	500.00
10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	25.00	220.00	HATFIELD YEW		
WHITE SPRUCE			8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	43.00	400.00
12 to 15 inch xx field.....	28.00	250.00	10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	55.00	
DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE			INTERMEDIA YEW		
3 to 4 inch xx fl.....	25.00		8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	45.00	420.00
8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	50.00		DWARF JAPANESE YEW		
BLACK HILLS SPRUCE			8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	55.00	
8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	25.00	220.00	HILL PYRAMIDAL YEW		
12 to 18 inch xx field.....	48.00	450.00	8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	43.00	400.00
COLORADO SPRUCE			MEDIA NO. 1 YEW		
8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	25.00	220.00	8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	43.00	400.00
12 to 15 inch xx field.....	38.00	350.00	HICKS' YEW		
LIMBER PINE			6 to 8 inch xx fl.....	23.00	200.00
8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	23.00	200.00	8 to 10 inch fr.....	40.00	380.00
MUGHO PINE			AMERICAN ARBORVITAE		
6 to 8 inch xx fr.....	28.00	250.00	10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	23.00	200.00
RED PINE			12 to 18 inch xx field.....	33.00	300.00
18 to 24 inch xx field.....	40.00	375.00	PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE		
WHITE PINE			4 to 6 inch x fl.....	20.00	170.00
10 to 12 inch xx field.....	28.00	250.00	10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	33.00	300.00
12 to 18 inch xx field.....	35.00	320.00	WOODWARD ARBORVITAE		
HEMLOCK			4 to 6 inch x fl.....	20.00	170.00
10 to 12 inch xx fr.....	43.00	400.00	8 to 10 inch xx fr.....	33.00	300.00

250 of the same size and variety at the 1000 rate.

Fr. signifies frames; fl. signifies flats.

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

Evergreen Specialists

:-:

Largest Growers In America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS